The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2120. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...ENCE DAY.

...elebration in the City and Elsewhere.

...ations of Caleb Cushing, Henry Ward Beecher, and Rufus Choate.

Military Parades, Fireworks, Excursions.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

Fires and Arrests of the Day.

The 4th of July, which came this year on Sunday, was celebrated on Monday in the usual style, and with no less enthusiasm than is usual. The day was fine, not too hot, considering the month, and the evening was cool, delicious and cloudless, giving excellent opportunity for the display and appreciation of the fire-works. Taken altogether, it is long since the Fourth of July was more generally or more pleasantly observed in the City. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. Flags were floating from all flag-staffs on shore, and from the shipping in the harbor. More than the usual amount of gunpowder was burnt, and from daylight to midnight, the streets resounded constantly with detonations from the bursting of torpedoes to the roar of heavy guns. The national salute was fired from the Battery by the Veteran Corps of '76, under command of Col. RAYMOND, and from the Park by the Veterans of 1812, under Col. RAYMOND.

The Proceedings of the Military.

The military display, on Monday, was unusually fine. The entire of the First Division of the New-York State Militia, with the exception, of course, of the National Guard, who are at Richmond, formed as early as eight o'clock, in Fourteenth-street, under the command of Major-General SANDFORD. Large crowds had assembled to witness the review, and even at that early hour, Broadway, along the whole line of march, was thronged with people, expectant of the coming show. Before 9 o'clock, the troops commenced their march, proceeding down Broadway to Chambers-street, and thence to the east gate of the Park. It was announced that they would reach the City Hall at 10 o'clock, but they were nearly half an hour ahead of time, being anxious, probably, to get off duty, in order to enjoy the day at home with their families. They did not halt in the Park, but paid the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and such members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen as were present. Passing out of the Park into Broadway the several Companies were dismissed.

...welfth Regiment, under command of Col. ... attracted particular attention—it being the first ... on which they appeared in their new dress ... Their marching and entire military ... marked approbation during the ... A little incident of annoyance ... the troop. Their commander, Col. ... placed under arrest by the Commander-in-..., for refusing to turn out on the occasion of removing President Monroe's remains. Of course, no disrespect to the memory of that statesman was intended, but the Colonel, who knew that his men must be at hand on the Celebration of the Fourth, objected to taking part in two processions with so brief an interval between them. For this refusal, it is said that he will be tried by a Court-Martial.

The Veterans of 1812 turned out on Monday, as also did several private clubs and societies. The "Benevolent Cartmen" especially made quite a show.

THE CELEBRATION IN TAMMANY.

Oration by the Hon. Caleb Cushing—Presentation, Collation and Toasts.

The day was celebrated in Tammany with unusual éclat. The Hall was thrown open to the members of the Society and its friends; the cannon boomed at intervals in the Park, and a band discoursed patriotic airs from the balcony. The proceedings commenced about 1 o'clock, when the Sachems, in their regalia, entered, each accompanied by an invited guest. The assemblage, which seemed in a great measure to be composed of Federal office-holders, filled the apartment, overflowed down the stairs, and commingled with the contingent in the bar-room below.

Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, the Grand Sachem, occupied the Chair. The platform on which he sat was draped with flags, the orchestra also, and the banners of the thirteen States were suspended on the walls.

Among the gentlemen present were Mr. CUSHING, the Orator, the Hon. Judge HILTON, Mayor TIEMANN, Ex-Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOHN VAN BUREN, Ex-Senator MCMURRAY, E. B. HARD, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILSON SMALL, the Hon. JOHN KELLY, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, and a host of minor politicians.

First in the order of exercises was the presentation to the Society of a splendid "Cap of Liberty" by Ex Senator MCMURRAY, who said:

GRAND SACHEM, SACHEMS AND BROTHERS: I have the honor to present to our Society, in behalf of Mr. HENRY LIBERMAN, an old and valued brother, whose life has been one of consistent devotion to the usages and principles of the Democratic Republican Party, a "Cap of Liberty," most beautifully and artistically executed by his own hands, and designed to replace the one now in usage.

The semi-oval part is of rich red silk, the base of blue velvet, from the top is suspended a golden tassel, and on the border are thirteen stars in silver, designating the old confederation of States.

The Cap as a symbol of liberty is of very ancient date. From time immemorial, students entering Colleges and Universities, have had given them a Cap, thereby denoting that they had passed from under the rod of the schoolmaster; and were invested with the privileges and responsibilities of liberty. The custom was derived from the ceremony in usage among the ancient Romans, (*sacrum ad pilcum vocare,*) wherein a Cap was placed with solemn ceremony upon the head of the manumitted slave in token of his emancipation and elevation to the dignity of citizenship.

The pileus was a felt hat or cap made to fit close to the head, and shaped like the half of an egg, and very nearly resembled the one now presented you. As a symbol of liberty is so ancient, nor has it been so generally adopted as the Cap. The arms of the Swiss Cantons have a round hat or cap for a crest, and the symbol has played an important part in the struggles of that brave people. In England, a blue cap with a white border, and the inscription "Liberty" in letters of gold, is the indicia of constitutional liberty. So the "Bonnet rouge" was used in France at the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789, and subsequently became the badge of membership of the Jacobins. The Cap is also the symbol of bravery, for in Rome it was likewise conferred upon successful gladiators.

On ancient medals, as also upon our national coins, the Cap of Liberty is upheld by the hand of woman, signifying that so great a boon conferred by God on a favored people, should be exercised in the spirit of peace, love and good-will to men.

In conclusion, I place in your hands the Cap of Liberty.

These remarks were followed by a burst of applause.

The Grand Sachem then rose and said:

SIR: As the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, and in its behalf, I accept this beautiful gift. The brother who has presented it to us and to our Order is a true and faithful son of Tammany. For the kind remembrance which has prompted the gift we sincerely thank him. Permit me, Sir, for yourself, to tender our thanks for the eloquent remarks you have made and for the valuable information you have imparted to us in reference to the origin and history of the "Cap of Liberty." [Cheers.] Fellow citizens, we are assembled to-day in this time-honored Hall to celebrate the birthday of our country. The constitution of our ancient Society renders it our duty to keep this day in everlasting remembrance. We bid you all welcome here—all are wanted. To-day we may congratulate ourselves on having a Democracy thoroughly united and invincible—with all past divisions healed—all former feuds forgotten. The lateness of the hour and the natural anxiety of us all to listen to the Orator of the day warns me to refrain from making some remarks which I had intended. I shall, therefore, introduce to you Brother JESSE WARREN, who will read, as by olden custom prescribed, the charter of our liberty—the Declaration of Independence, signed just two and eighty years ago on the day we celebrate. This duty fulfilled, you will then have the pleasure of listening to New-England's gifted son, the eloquent and accomplished CUSHING, who has generously left his home to participate in our festivities and make them brighter by his presence. Mr. WARREN will now read the Declaration of Independence. [Loud and protracted applause.]

Mr. WARREN having read the Declaration of Independence, several passages of which were applauded,

The Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, was introduced amid renewed and vehement cheering. He delivered a characteristic address of upwards of an hour in length. We give it in full:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As I rise on this occasion to address you, innumerable thick-coming fancies and thronging thoughts of nationality and of patriotism crowd on the mind. I see, in imagination, all the noble hosts of the martyrs of civil and religious liberty in Europe, crossing the seas to found other empires of their own, by the rivers and lakes, on the mountains and prairies, and in the solemn forest-depths of America. I behold a New World, with its populous cities—with its agriculture, its commerce and its arts—with its institutions of knowledge and charity—with its brave men and fair women, and its happy homes—with its fresh and elastic vigor of youth born, a titanic progeny, out of the teeming loins of the Old World. I perceive the long procession of the great and the good, renowned statesmen and famous warriors, the founders of the Republic. I witness the advent of imperial States after imperial States, as heralded by the eloquence of senates and the tumult of popular emotion, they march up, one after the other, and wheel into the lines of the grand army of the American Union.

Which, of all these dazzling objects, these reminiscences and premonitions of glory, as they pass along the lucid chambers of the intellectual vision—which shall the will of the orator call forth, if he may, and arrest for present contemplation—which shall he endeavor to embody in epic words, to wake anew to-day the echoes of Tammany Hall?

What human lips, indeed, are worthy of the sublimity of such a theme? It is our country which on this day looms up in thought before us, with all the infinite ideas of past, of present, and of future glory, incarnated, as it were, in that great figure. Our country! It should be the footstep of a celestial messenger to conduct us from bright point to bright point in the pathway of her fame, that resplendent pathway

"——Whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars."

It should be the trumpet-voice of a god to proclaim her glories from pinnacle to answering pinnacle in the wide firmament of her power, as "leaps the live thunder" from summit to summit along the etherial heights of the mountains. Behold her, where she stands, in all the majesty and strength of her colossal proportions, the impersonation of republican liberty and order, the statuesque image of democratic energy and force, the great American Republic!

The name of Commonwealth is past and gone
O'er the three fractions of the groaning globe:
Still one great clime, in full and free defiance,
Yet stands the cross unconquered and sublime.
Above the far Atlantic.

Aye, and not "above the far Atlantic" alone, but now, also, above the far Pacific. She is the "Vestal" of purified independence always, and still "throned by the West," but with foot advanced towards that nigher West, which in the circling earth joins the orient East. Behold her thus, I say, as, with the olive branch of peace in one hand and the image of victory in the other, she stands, her loins girt with the azure and white bands of the sky, and her head diademed with the constellated orbs of heaven. That is our country—to be loved, honored, worshiped, at all times—but on this day especially to be incensed with heart-offerings of adoration and of devotion by the universal acclaim of all who bear, or deserve to bear, the name of American.

Wonderful, most wonderful is the providence of God! Generations upon generations of men had lived and died, century after century, in Asia, Africa and Europe; great empires had risen up, and flourished, and passed away; ignorance and wisdom, barbarism and art, joy and sorrow, love and hate, peace and war, had alternately swayed the hour as the tides of human passion ebbed and flowed; China, India, Assyria, Egypt, Persia, Greece, Rome, had successively trod the empyrean paths of greatness, and had transmitted to modern Europe, some their accumulated thoughts and arts, some their ruined temples, palaces and mausolea, some only the faint shadow of a name, *magni nominis umbra.* All these great masses of men, these mighty empires, had come and gone, like figures on the stage of a colisean amphitheatre, but with the earth its scene, nations its actors, and the universe its spectators. So was it in the Old World.

Meanwhile, here was another and a yet unknown World, the predestined theatre of Time's last and greatest act. The waters of the broad Atlantic, daily, hourly, momently, for ages uncounted, made their voyage hither from the shores of Europe, and their ceaseless rote broke in vain along the rock-bound coast of the Massachusetts, by the narrows of Narragansett or Manhattan, in the lordly bays of the Chesapeake, on the sands of Pamlico and Alatamaha. Mighty rivers like the Mississippi, the Alabama, the Potomac, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, the Hudson, the Merrimac, the Kennebec, the Penobscot,—the great inland seas of Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario,—poured their waters useless into the treasure-deeps of the Ocean. Snow-crowned mountains held their everlasting watch over the silent valleys of the Katahdin, Winnipiseogee, Adirondac, or Alleghany. In the deep forests of the Monongahela, the Kanawha, the Ohio, and the Wisconsin,—by the green glades of the Wabash, the Kentucky and the Tennessee,—by the fertile prairies of the Missouri, the Illinois, the Iowa, and the Minnesota,—along the sunny banks of the Catawba, the Santee, the Coosa, the Apalachicola and the Arkansas,—in all these richest and loveliest regions of the habitable globe, constituting

—— Nature's whole wealth, yea more,
A Heaven on Earth,—

in all this world of promise there was no human life save that of the untamable and scattered wild men of the woods; it was the all-bounteous work of the Creator, but the imperfect work, as it were, of his apprentice hand, for the Adam and Eve of the new creation were not yet come to occupy that Eden of God.

I say once again—wonderful, most wonderful, was that Divine Providence, which had thus prepared, and held in reservation, as it were, this paradise of the New World, to be, not the asylum only of the wronged, but the field of fame also of the adventurous for the men of the Old World; which, at an epoch of the intensest material and intellectual activity of modern Europe, unfolded to its people the *fabula rasa* of America on which to write fresh lessons of political and social wisdom; and which, out of the downfal of dynasties, and the agitations of religious enthusiasm, and the fermentation of nations, evolved that greatest of the works of social organization yet devised by man—the Constitutional Government of the United States of America.

Thereupon commenced an event, or a series of events, unsurpassed in importance by any in the whole history of the human race—an event still in progress—the early stages of which only are perceptible to us, and of which we ourselves do not as yet unhesitatingly accept and acquiesce in the consequence and results—I mean the exodus of Europe to America. Armed emigrations of nomadic nations have occurred far back beyond the date of authentic history in Asia and Europe; similar events appear at the dawn of modern history in the countries of the Mediterranean; and at a yet more recent period of time the movements and counter-movements of the nations of Europe and Asia produced or accompanied the dissolution of the Empires of Rome and Constantinople. But the movement of Europe towards America has been of individuals more than of nations, sometimes aided or favored by Governments, but quite as often checked and obstructed by them; and depending for its action on private, and not national inducements and impulses. Even COLUMBUS had but permission to discover America; and neither CORTEZ nor PIZARRO had even permission to undertake the colonization of Mexico and Peru. And thus it was yet more emphatically in the case of the foundation of the United States. Virginia, New-York, Massachusetts, the Carolinas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, each and all of them, though colonized by the nominal authority of corporations or proprietary grantees in Europe, yet were not colonized by governments; and each of the great colonies assumed to itself, almost at once, and by revolutionary act, the functions of local government, half severing in the very outset their colonial dependence on the mother country. It is the inspiration of individual impulse from the beginning to this day, it is the idea of independence and self-government, it is the democratic principle, which as it animated the infant colonies, so it prompted the Revolutionary War, established the Union, and has never ceased to inform, direct and impel onward the people of the United States in their march of colonization and of conquest from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of America.

Fellow-citizens, I have thus unrolled before you the map of the territorial greatness of the United States. I have reminded you of the cardinal facts in the origin of the Republic. I have invited you to do honor to the men who founded the Government and established the Constitution of the Union. These are among the necessary topics of the occasion, which to pass over entirely would have seemed to be wanting to the historic memories of the nation's natal day. But they are topics of the history, not of the actuality, of our country, they are the dead Past, not the living Present. Let us now summon the Present before us, that we may see and feel "the very body and pressure of the time."

Eighty-two years have elapsed since the day, when, *with courageous faith in the justice of their cause,* and strong only in that, the Congress of the Thirteen Colonies uttered their Declaration of Independence. *Now, feeble insurgent Colonies* no longer, we have grown to be populous, wealthy and powerful States. *With numbers, riches and force, there may have come* upon us faction, corruption, presumption. As our debility had its inconveniences, so may our strength have, and the frugal virtue of the Fathers may have passed away, with no compensating quality to take *its place in the character of the Sons. In a word,* have not we of succeeding generations derogated from the high standard of the Founders of the Republic?

I know that is frequently asserted; it is a common suggestion, if not a common belief. It is not my belief. Whilst with pious reverence I render all due honor to the Fathers, I deny the imputed degeneracy of the Sons.

Have occasional acts of legislative or administrative corruption occurred in our time? So did they in the time of our fathers. I can easily find, in their day, incidents of official infirmity in this respect, to parallel any such in our day.

Has presumptuous ambition, has intemperate struggle for place, has the spirit of faction, been apparent in our day? So had they in the time of our fathers. Nay, when I return, with calm contemplation, to the men of the Revolution—when I read, as all may now do, their characters in the voluminous correspondence and original memoirs which have come down to us—I see that they also were men as well as we, and with all the infirmities of our common nature. I do not perceive that we have degenerated. To see this, would be to despair of my country, and I, on the contrary, have unshaken faith in its vitality, its persistency, its brilliant destiny.

I aver that the present condition, not less than the history, of the Union, serves to prove its pre-eminent success, beyond all other existing governments of Christendom. Let us see.

I will compare the United States, not with the other Republics of America, but with the great States of Europe.

They say we possess no adequate military organization. It is true, we do not support immense standing armies; but, for that very cause, we retain the larger reserved capacity of military execution in the hour of need. To say nothing of our having encountered, with glory unsurpassed, all the chances of a foreign war on the plains of Mexico, we have twice challenged to arms that proud England, whose child we are. ALEXANDER would take part in the Olympic games, if he might obtain kings for competitors. We certainly have had European antagonists worthy of the Republic. In the first war with England, we achieved our independence on the land; and in the second, our independence on the sea. We plucked from the banners of invading armies the laurels accumulated on them by a hundred victories; we conquered the conquerors of Europe and Asia; for to us alone have British armies surrendered, and the triumphs of Saratoga, of Yorktown, and of the Thames, bear witness that the blood of our fathers of England, Scotland and Ireland runs red in the veins of their descendents in America.

True it is, I know, that our country is not bristled over with the bayonets of standing armies, and our land covered with citadels, like France, Austria, Prussia, Russia; but let no vain thought of our being militarily weak enter the imaginations of foreign enemies, if such we have, or shall have, in Europe or America. No, for every free man of the United States is a soldier, every city is a citadel of brave men, every rural home is a fortress of the unit of an army, ready to be combined in a moment for the defence of the Union. Our militia is the inexhaustible resource of military strength.

I witnessed, this day, the parade of the militia of the City of New-York. As they marched along, battalion after battalion, squadron after squadron, battery after battery, infantry, cavalry, artillery, my heart throbbed with exultation and pride. I have assisted, again and again, at parades and reviews of the picked troops of the old monarchies of Europe and Asia. I declare that never, even in the ranks of veteran armies, did I see a better appointed body of troops, more exact in drill, more perfect in evolutions, more soldierly in bearing, than those which this day passed before my eyes. I could not forbear to say to myself, as the Count DE BOUGAINVILLE said of such a spectacle on one occasion,—these are men who, if the sky should fall, would bear it up on the points of their swords and bayonets. Yet here was the exhibition of but a single City, and the country is full of such men—men who, if not the equals of the militia of New-York in military discipline, will not yield to them in courage, in patriotism, in readiness to fly to the field when duty and honor call them, and to shed their blood to the last drop in defence of the Union. Have not we of this generation seen it in the fields of Queenston and of New-Orleans—have we not seen it on the plains and in the mountain passes of Mexico?

Then, they say that popular commotion, or other abuses of public or of individual freedom, disturb our great cities, and sometimes threaten the public peace in our frontier settlements. Civic disturbances—frontier commotion—forsooth! What is all that, compared with the desolating wars, the sanguinary insurrections, confiscation, exile and the axe, which are the daily experience of Europe? Remember that, in these United States, since the close of the great conflict of the Revolution, during a period now of nearly seventy years of constitutional existence, no man has lost his life on the scaffold for political act, no man has suffered exile, not an acre of land has been sequestrated, not an act of civil war has been perpetrated. Remember that during that time, while the peaceful series of our Presidents has been going on with the regularity of the solar system, France, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Portugal, have seen their Kings and Princes torn from their thrones, overpowered, driven into exile, imprisoned, or ignominiously dying the death of common felons. Remember how, during that time in France, revolution after revolution has run its career of madness and of blood. Remember the millions of men who, during that time, have perished in the battle-fields of Europe. Remember that, during that time, there is not a country of continental Europe where the husbandman has failed to see his harvests trampled into the earth under the feet of hostile armies, with death and havoc in their train. Remember the domestic wars which have, during that time, ravaged Poland, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, France, Spain, Portugal, and that even England has not been without her bloody struggles in Ireland. Remember all this, and then complain if you will, reproach your country and its institutions if you dare, because of some petty election-riot or municipal outbreak in this or that city of the Union, or some not less petty acts of opposition to the Government, or wordy threats of opposition, among frontier-men in the distant wilds of Kansas or Utah.

Shame on such complaints! When tested by the touchstone of fact, the nervous timidity of misapprehension, which they betoken, scarce rises to the dignity of a dispeptic man's after-dinner dreams of repletion. In all this, we are but startled by the shadows which our own persons cast over the bright field of our progress.

Did we, the people of the United States, when we embarked on the great adventure of sovereignty, did we expect to sail forever along the surface of smooth Summer seas, with smiling skies over head, and favoring breezes to fill our canvas—with no reefs or shoals in our course, nor even a drifting cloud on high to warn us of the emergency of some possible act of manhood? If we did so, if such be the temper of the people of the United States, then we are indeed unfit to rule; and let us, the men of America, quit the helm of our navies, let us dismount from the horseback seat of the command of armies, let us desist to handle the musket or point the cannon, let us cease presuming to hold in rapt silence the listening ears of Senators, or to demand the tumultuous applause of popular assemblies—and let us turn over the earth's empire to the distaff of our country, and see if they will not more hopefully and bravely govern the Union. No, not this did the people of the United States conceive of Government. They knew that with power must be perils and cares. They foresaw that, in the changes of time, troubles, commotions, insurrections, foreign wars, civil wars, might one after the other come upon us, as upon all other Governments. Such is the inherant condition of human affairs. And all such hazards we have been prepared to meet, as they should arrive, and we have met and overcome with the spirit of a generous patriotism, as became the free citizens of a Republic.

And so, dangers imaginary and dangers real, trials apprehended and trials endured, have come and gone, to be no more remembered, than a bleak Winter day, when it has given place to the gay promise of Spring, or the shock of a past combat as the conqueror ascends the capitoline stairs in triumph. All such temples have disappeared, like light clouds over the disc of the sun, without leaving so much as a tarnish on the bright face of the Constitution and the Union.

Fellow-citizens, I do, most undoubtingly and emphatically, deny that the United States have derogated from the high standard of the heroic age of the Revolution. In the softened light of the distance, we see the men and the deeds of that day in their great outline: imperfections are shaded off to the eye; it rests admiringly on the bright and fair traits of the scene, *it willingly overlooks* the unseemingly ones; and thus we respect and revere the times of our Fathers. Be it so. It is well that it should. I would not have it otherwise. Meanwhile, let us be just to ourselves, to our cause, and to our duties and responsibilities as the living men of America.

What! Is it nothing that we of the past Revolutionary age have made of the experiment of Republican and Constitutional Government a sublime consummated fact? *It is much easier than many seem* to suppose to write a Constitution of Government. France, in sixty years, has produced a dozen of them: each one the assumed perfection of human reason. So the Mexican Republic alongside of us makes a new Constitution every year or two, and suspends it the next day. That is not self government, but the incapacity of self-government. We, the people of the United States, have not occupied ourselves with the school-boy folly of unrooting and replanting Constitutions; nor is ours the closet-wisdom of a theoretical constitution monger, but the practical wisdom of the Senate and the prison, of the market place and the workshop, of the engineer and the architect, which *to the capacity of* devising and planning adds the not less indispensable and equally high capacity of executing, of administering and of preserving that which has been well and wisely devised and planned. It is, indeed, as the *ancient lawgivers experienced, and as all history,* ancient and modern, shows, a far more easy task to frame a Constitution than it is to maintain it,—to *breathe the breath of vigorous life into* the marble statue of power,—to impart to the silent words of the dry parchment the eloquence of truth and of authority,—to make out of a charter a state,—and to perpetuate the peaceful and healthful action of republican government. In nothing, perhaps, that we have done this day, that we have had the fortitude, the virtue, the self-denial, the wisdom, and the courage, to establish *the Constitution—not in words only, but in acts?* Is it nothing that we have replenished, the old thirteen *States with population, wealth, intelligence,* education, religion, arts, cultivation, commerce, manufactures, ships, steamboats, roads, railways, edifices, *cities—in a word, with all which constitutes* and adorns the highest civilization of Christendom? Is *it nothing that from the exuberance of our vitality* we of the original thirteen States have created and peopled eleven other great States within the primitive territory of the Union? Is it nothing that we have acquired the vast additional domain of Louisiana, Florida, California, New-Mexico, Oregon, and upheaved, with our surplus moral force, the whole continent of America, like a giant Enceladus beneath the mass of Ætna? Is it nothing that here in the New World, we stretch our mighty bulk from ocean to ocean, with all imaginable resources, territorial, mineral, agricultural, commercial, within ourselves, and with such limitless capability of population, that, of necessity, now and hereafter, whatever they may do or desire, the powers of Europe must count with the colossal power of the United States.

Hereafter, aye, in the long hereafter! For who may pretend that we have reached the zenith of our power? We have not derogated; that is seen; the world is witness of our onward and upward progress thus far. But have we culminated? Is the age of our glory gone? Is that light of our power, which rose so brightly, to blaze with superlative splendor for a brief time only on high, and to go down, leaving but a memorial ray behind it to mark its disappearance beyond "the mountain-tops of Death?" It must not and cannot be.

I do, indeed, sometimes hear men talk of the dissolution of the Union. A set of noisy and half crazy agitators here in the North tell us that the Union ought to be dissolved, because, they say, the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell; and thereupon the echo of their outcries occasionally returns to us in a declaration from the South that the Union must be dissolved because of the fact that so many of these wild theorists of Negrophilism, and Free-Love, and Woman's Rights, and Irreligion, and Socialism, and pinetable Spiritualism are allowed to go at large in the North.

Such persons, it is true, do exist among us: denaturalized women unhappy that they are not men, and denationalized men unworthy even to be women. They, also, will assemble somewhere to-day, not as America, but as libellers and vituperators of Americans—to desecrate some venerable church, or defile some sylvan shade—to say how much they love all black men, and how much they detest all white ones—and in the profaned name of Liberty to proclaim their unappeasable enmity to the Union, to the Constitution, to the Bible, to their Country.

Well, be it so. What then? are there not Americans enough—in heart as well as in name—to preserve the integrity of the Union in spite of all these ravings of unloosed Bedlam? Aye, ten, twenty, thirty millions of such—Americans devoted to the Union, and who, if need were, could and would, occasion requiring, devour and swallow up this handful of negrophilist Union-haters, as the boiling whirlpool of Niagara overwhelms the slight skiff of some intoxicated Indian. Yes, we are strong enough, in the light of our Freedom and in the vigor of our country, to tolerate and to pity all such impotent foes of the Union. I say, to tolerate and to pity them; for, when I witness their ebullitions of wild wrath as they speak of the American Union, I become sure that their souls are writhing with distracted and "troubled thoughts" of the Fallen Spirit. Each one of them, as he gazes at the day-star of the Union, seems with desperate passion to say:

O thou, that with surpassing glory crowned,
Looks from thy sole dominion like the God
Of this New World * * to thee I sell,
But with no friendly voice, and add thy name,
O Sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams.

Is it not so? Is not that a true picture? Well, let them hate and rave. They are, indeed, to us in the North, where they hold their annual convention-ologies, the drunken Helots of the commonwealth—useful to show forth the ugliness of infidelity and of treason, for the edification and admonition of the ingenuous youth of our Lacedæmon North.

Dissolution of the Union by such influences? I scorn the very idea. It is equally absurd in the mouths of those who threaten it as the means of aggression of the North on the South, and of those who threaten it for defence of the South against the contingent aggressions of the North.

But then, it is said, if such men do not imperil our institutions, yet others of larger aims and of discreeter factiousness, who use them to disturb the popular mind, do: others, who talk of Freedom, when they mean power; who clamor continually of the imputed encroachments of the South on the North; who organize and uphold sectional party-combinations; and whose avowed objects are the establishment of a sectional administration of the Constitution.

Well, these I admit are dangerous men, who, not by their own strength, but by the dissensions of the true friends of the Constitution, have attained but too much influence in the North. They are dangerous, because they have no fixed principle, no stable convictions, no samples of consistency to control their acts, because their only creed is what has been called the duty of success, and because their success, the successful accomplishment of a sectional organization of the Government on the ruins of its nationality, would be the *de facto* dissolution of the Union.

Their incessant cry is of the "slave power." If, perchance, new realms are to be added to the magnificent domain of the Union, though such addition be for the desire and superior benefit of the population and commerce of the North, they cry out on the Slave-power. If the revenue of the union is to be modified, though it be done with their own hands, and for the advantage of the manufacturer of the North, again they cry out on the Slave-power. If new Territorial Governments of the Union are to be organized in the West, though such organization be in the interest and to the gain of the North, still they cry out on the Slave-power. If the dignity and honor of the Union are to be vindicated by war, though the grievances to be redressed, and the securities to be conquered, are at the North, always they cry out on the slave-power. Shame on the parrot-cry! Never, in the worst days of the worst factions of Greece or Rome, of England or France, was there a more gross effort to inflame the popular passions by false appeals to prejudices—never a more wanton abuse of the freedom of republican speech—never a more abominable attempt to gratify personal ambition at the expense of a country's welfare and peace. Slave-power! It is the cry of "stop thief" on the part of the burglar fleeing from the pursuit of the officers of justice.

We at the North have been addicted, more or less, now for the space of some twenty years, to persistent attacks on the constitutional rights of the South. Busy mischief-makers, the "cankers of a calm world's peace," have set up newspapers, formed societies, thrust themselves on the public attention, subscribed agitation funds, perverted legislation in the several States, and usurped, as far as they might, the voice of Congress, in order, if possible, to impose their opinions and their intruded authority on the sister States; laboring to destroy their property, and to exclude them from their common share of the inheritance, and of the public rights of the Union. These acts of aggression, on the part of some Northern States as against those of the South have been perpetrated under the shelter of our common Government, when they would have been just cause of war as between foreign Governments; and occasionally reach to such a point that some States and statesmen of the North, in the extremity of their blind zeal, apply to their fellow citizens of the South language of political and personal denunciation fit only for the case of declared national enemies. And then, if goaded by the sense of wrong, a State or a statesman of the South recurs to defensive acts or words, there is another outcry of the Slave-power. Meantime, all these aggressive acts at the North are undertaken, we are continually told, in order to repel the aggression and overthrow the domination of the Slave-power.

Does the South dominate over the Union? That is the suggestion. It is a matter, in which I myself, a man of the North, have, for one reason or another, felt a little interested, and which, as a matter of philosophical study well adapted to an hour of rural idleness, under the shade of green trees, and with the melodies of the many-voiced sea to lull me into the mood to tranquil contemplation, I have undertaken to investigate.

My friends, you know we naturally, almost necessarily regard things from our own stand-point, at least in the first instance. I, therefore, in reflecting on the present question, began in this way, that is from the point of view of my own State of Massachusetts. It rather seemed to me, on looking back, that Massachusetts had had a pretty fair run of the power of this Union. Two Presidents, two Vice-Presidents, a place on the bench of the Supreme Court for sixty-six out of sixty-nine years of the Federal Government, a seat in the Cabinet for sixty-seven of the sixty-nine years; Secretaries of State, of Treasury, of War, of Navy, of Justice, most of them again and again, and one or another almost always; embassies without number, and a half monopoly of the most important one, that of St. James; and a potential voice always in the councils of the Government and of the people—a voice, which, when it did not rule by the authority of office, yet governed by *the higher authority of genius, of virtue, of eloquence,* and which never spoke but to penetrate as with an electric flash, to the uttermost bounds of the wide Union. Is it not so? When was there a day, that an ADAMS, an AMES, a QUINCY ADAMS, a WEBSTER, an EVERETT, a CHOATE, did not live to maintain by voice and pen, by opinion and art, the due ponderance of Massachusetts in the conduct of the public affairs of the United States? When was there a day that Massachusetts did not from the exuberance of her political wealth, furnish a KING, a MARCY, or a BANCROFT, to be accepted and honored even here in the Empire State of New-York? And yet, in the face of all this, and with some personal reminiscences of my own to aid me to the conclusion, that Massachusetts men are prone to be, I will not say domineering, but dominant enough, either in Congress or in the Cabinet, I am to be told *that the South dominates over the North.*

And New-York, the Empire State of the Union, what is her testimony in this present issue of the alleged domination of the South over the North? Were the Hamiltons, the Jays, the Livingstons, the *Burrs, and the Kings of the earlier days of the Re*public, men without wills of their own? Were the Clintons, the Tompkins, the Van Burens, the Wrights and the Marcys of a later day? *Why, who does not* know, what schoolboy of the first form is there so ignorant as not to have heard, not only that these *men of New-York ruled in their time and turn, in* the high places of the Union, and ruled by the intellectual right divine stamped on their immortal brows, and ruled as men of the North, in their proper persons—not only this, but that history is now preoccupied *with the question, whether they did not also in* fact rule, when the titular places of power were held by the South.

*The South dominate over the North, with New-*York in it, and holding, by her population, her wealth *and her power, the hegemony of the North!* New-York, who assumes in the scroll of her arms that she *is ever to be uppermost,* just as CHARLES of Spain inscribed "Farther yet" on the pillars of Hercules. Oh, most absurd, most preposterous, most ridiculous of all the foolish imaginations which ever entered into the head of wayward men. Why, the South, like the North, struggles and struggles in vain to escape from the authority, and to shake off the ascendancy of New-York.

In the first place, God gave to you this unequaled seal of power. It was no deliberate calculation of relations and consequences which brought hither the men of the United Provinces, the pioneers of civil and religious liberty, and of public law and right in modern times, to found this great State on the Island of Manhattan and along the banks of the Hudson. It was no deliberate calculation of relations and consequences, which extended the charter of the Duke of York northward and westward to the Great Lakes. It was no deliberate calculation, I say, of relations and consequences, which brought the Hollander and the Englishman here, where the waters of the East and the North Rivers meet the ocean, to invite the navies of the world to enter and to harbor; here, in the State of New-York, where alone along the whole line of the coast, the Alleghanies are cloven down to their base, and there is a natural channel from beyond the mountains to the sea; here, where the great level extends for hundreds of miles far into the interior land, as if created for the construction of canals and railways; here, where the waters of Ontario and of Erie, as they leave your shores, assure to you equal command of the inland and the outland seas of our country, of the East and of the West, so that earth and ocean alike serve to seat you forever on the commercial throne of America. All that, I say, was the work of Almighty God, and cannot be undone by men, either men of the North or men of the South.

Nobly, most nobly, however, has man seconded this the work of God. I remember that toward the close of his life, WASHINGTON was occupied with thought of the future rise of the grand emporium of the United States on the waters of the Chesapeake, by reason of their actual nearness to the great interior world of the West. His thought was a reasonable one. But he reckoned without the State of New-York. So also it was when, at a later day, schemes of internal improvement by the Federal Government, based on the same thought, had the same point of departure; and then rose up the man of New-York, with DE WITT CLINTON at their head, and while Congress debated, they constructed the Erie Canal, and there was imagination no more of the supremacy of the waters of the Chesapeake. And with all the wealth of America centering here—with this forest of masts all around us—with whole navies of steamships to connect the United States with other nations through this port—with the multifarious products of every country of the earth, filling those palatial magazines, with all climes and regions, cisatlantic and transatlantic, oriental and occidental, emulously pouring themselves, their riches and their intelligence, into the lap of New-York, will you continue to tell me that the South domineers over New-York and the North?

But, some simple-hearted person may say, is there nothing in this cry of Slave-power? Is it mere faction and falsehood from beginning to end? I think it is utterly destitute of any foundation in fact. I have long and diligently sought, in the proper quarters, for its pretended foundation, and it is but recently that I have discovered it in a much applauded speech of one of the Senators from the State of New-York. That eminent person, if any one, may be presumed to understand the subject; and he explains the mystery of indignity thus: "It appears that when the Constitution was adopted, and for some time afterward, there was but one free labor State in the Union, but the rest were slave labor States. And so the Slave-power got the upper hand, and has held it almost uninterruptedly ever since, notwithstanding subsequent changes in the relative number of free-labor and slave-labor States." That is, New-York and Pennsylvania having been at the beginning slave-holding States, their present is Slave-power! I hope and trust that, in the inestimable state of things, New-York will continue to govern herself in all tenderness and mercy, and will, moreover, have a little consideration to spare for the rest of the North, and especially for Massachusetts, who, as the only original non-slaveholding State, is helplessly dependent on the "Slave power, and its representative, New-York."

My friends, I pray you not to laugh at these fallacies, ludicrous as they are, with which aspiring men seek to insurrectionize the whole North by factious appeals to the falsely imputed dominions of the South over the Union; for the avowed object of such appeals to mere prejudice and passion is sufficiently serious; it is not merely to change the administrators of the Government of the country, but also to enhance that policy of democratic nationality which has prevailed in the nation for so many years, and has been the efficacious instrument of the support of the Union.

God forbid that this should be! The Constitution was inaugurated by the men who had made the Revolution. So long as their great leader in peace and war, the typical man of the Revolution, WASHINGTON, lived, party divisions were of secondary account in the Government of the United States. When he died—when the work of constructing and setting in motion the machinery of the Union had been done—then the people of the United States began to discuss and to divide upon theories of administrative policy, in other words, to form into political parties; and the history of the country exhibits the memorable fact that from that day to this, with brief, and apparently but casual interruption, one grand party has controlled the administration of the Government.

It has been the fortune of that party to initiate all the great measures of administration, each one of which the adversary party opposed in their inception, to acquiesce in them afterwards as fast, and to accept if not to approve them as theory. I can remember but one great measure of policy, foreign or domestic, which had any different origin. I mean the substantially imperfect arrangement of the commercial relations of Great Britain and the United States to Central America; and that has never been anything but a stumbling block and an offence in the path of the Union. All the signal steps in the progress of the country, as the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida and California, the accession of Texas, the indication of our rights on the side of Great Britain and Mexico by the successful prosecution of war with each, the successive adjustments of the financial system of the government, the determination of the proper relation of the Territories to the States and the Union; all these are the work of the same Democratic and National association of men and interests which still presides over and administers the United States.

All this, we are told, is to be changed, for the very reason that it is national; for the reason that the time-honored theory of Administration refuses to be sectional—refuses to defer to the exigencies of the North, so far as to disregard the rights of the South—refuses, in its paternal justice, to see or knew that there is a North or South, an East or West, and looks only with impartial e

THE NON-RUFUS CHOATE'S ORATION

Delivered before The National Men of Boston, July 5, 1858.

It is well that in our year, so busy, so country, so democratic, there comes one day when the word is, and when the question is, "our country," our whole country, and nothing but our country." It is well that law—our only sovereign on earth—duty, not less the dangers of God, not less within its sphere supreme, custom not old alone, but adored and dearly sacred, our universal law, should have grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength—I do not say that we have not had our days of deepest peril, when the Constitution, by some extraordinary, and perhaps unconstitutional, exercise of power, and the good of the people were the supreme law. But I say that in the general course of our history, from the beginning down to the present time, the feeling of the Union, which indeed has grown with our growth, has been the habitual sentiment, the familiar thought, the all-controlling power, which alone or chiefly has given force to the law, and has been the sufficient sanction of the Constitution. Other nations have had their visible symbols of unity, their crowned head, their kingly throne, their great capital, their ancient and venerable institutions, their splendid court, their national church, their military renown, their victorious flag, their symbols of power, and the good of the people was the political faith which bade them live and die. We have had none of these. Our symbol of unity, our rallying word, our source of power, our capital, our throne, our court, our army, our flag, our church, our nationality, our glory, our faith, has been the Union. Hence it is that the Union—the idea of our glory and our love—has grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength, till it has become the familiar, the household word of the whole people, the political religion of the nation, the heart-thought of every man, woman, and child in the country. Hence it is that the Union—these words, this thing—has become the representative sign, the expression, the assertion, the proof, the pledge, the guaranty, the means, the end, the reason, the motive, the hope, the prayer, the sum and substance of our political life. Hence it is that the Union—the fact, the idea, the sentiment, the word—has become the symbol of our nationality, the measure of our patriotism, the standard of our loyalty, the limit of our devotion, the object of our love, the life of our hope, the source of our faith, the strength of our arm, the inspiration of our eloquence, the animation of our poetry, the glory of our history, the bond of our fraternity, the shield of our defence, the secret of our success, the watchword of our battle, the keynote of our song, the central point of our system, the golden link of our chain, the all-pervading principle of our life, the all-controlling power of our government, the all-sufficient reason for our existence, the all-glorious object of our struggles, the all-commanding motive of our actions, the all-absorbing thought of our minds, the all-inspiring sentiment of our hearts, the all-animating spirit of our souls, the all-pervading life-blood of our whole political system, the all-sufficient cause of our present greatness, and the all-hope of our future glory. Hence it is that the Union—the Union of our fathers, the Union of our children, the Union of our love, the Union of our hopes, the Union of our country, the Union of our hearts, the Union of our homes, the Union of our future, the Union of our past, the Union of our present, the Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

I have spoken, therefore, as it was my duty, in doing myself the honor to join you in this act, to give some direction to your thoughts and feelings, suited at once to the nation's holiday, and occasion, and myself. I have endeavored to speak of the Union in the language of truth and soberness, as the source of its present greatness, and the security of its future glory. I have sought to present the Union to the mind and heart of the people, as the object of their highest regard, and the means of their highest prosperity. I have labored to show that the Union is the work of the people, and that it is the duty of the people to preserve it. I have endeavored to speak of the Union as the source of all our political blessings, and to show that it is the duty of the people to cherish it as the source of all their political hopes. I have sought to present the Union as the great fact of our history, the great fact of our present existence, and the great fact of our future being. I have endeavored to speak of the Union as the great fact of our political life, and to show that it is the duty of the people to make it the great fact of their political life. But have you over considered the Union in its relation to the past? Have you ever considered it in its relation to the present? Have you ever considered it in its relation to the future? Have you ever considered it in its relation to the world? Have you ever considered it in its relation to yourselves, to your children, to your country, to mankind? Have you ever considered it in its relation to the principles of human liberty, to the progress of human civilization, to the hopes of human improvement, to the cause of human freedom, to the interests of human happiness, to the glory of human virtue, to the honor of human nature, to the will of God? Have you ever considered it in its relation to the present, the past, and the future, to yourselves, to your children, to your country, to mankind, to liberty, to civilization, to improvement, to happiness, to virtue, to nature, to

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents; served at fifty cents a week; mailed, Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Single copies, Two Cents, or otherwise.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Advertisements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RIVAL AS LAW.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—MOSES IN EGYPT—SCHOOL OF INDIA—JOHN ENGLISH—Young Widow.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TEMPTATION—WORKING THE OXEN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—MICE OF ALL WORK—Evening—PERSEVERANCE AND HIS DOG.

WOOD'S BUILDING—BRYANT'S MINSTRELSY—PANDEMONIUM AND HUMAN HEARTS.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

Southern, Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
Boston and Way by Rail.....8½ A.M.
Philadelphia, Newark and Erie Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
Northern and Eastern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Persia leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 7
The Arabia leaves New-York for Southampton.....July 10

☞ The mails for Europe, by the steamship Persia, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday at 12½ P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The weather at Newfoundland was very stormy all day yesterday, and unfavorable for the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, though at the date of our last dispatch from Trinity Bay—7 o'clock P. M.—the skies were brightening, and there was every prospect of fine weather. Nothing had been heard of the Telegraph fleet.

Independence Day was celebrated on Monday, June 5th, with proper spirit the country over. In the City there was the usual amount of noise and smell of gunpowder, and in the evening fine displays of pyrotechnics at twelve public places. The day was clear and comfortable, the evening dark and without a cloud, affording the best of opportunity for the appreciation of fireworks. In the historical way the only thing of amount in this City was an oration by the Hon. CALEB CUSHING, at Mercantile Hall. In Brooklyn, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on the City Hall steps, to an immense crowd, the military and many civic societies coming up in procession to hear it from the laying of the corner-stone of the new Armory at the corner of Henry and Pineapple streets. The great Oration of the day, outside of the metropolis, was delivered by RUFUS CHOATE to "the National Men of Boston." These three orations we give in full this morning. The military parades in town were satisfactory. The accidents of the day were no less numerous than usual, and we report several fatal ones, caused, almost in every case, by the use of firearms by drunken men. The fire bells rang the alarm frequently during the day and night, the careless use of fire-crackers or Roman candles generally causing the fire, but there were no serious conflagrations. The fact that the Fourth of July covered two days, this year, enabled an unusually large number of citizens to make excursions into the country, while there were unusual crowds of rural people visiting the City. This gave a new character to the day in our streets. While the thoroughfares were crowded, it was noticed that there was less of cracker-firing and pistol-shooting than usual, while all the places of amusements and public resorts were crowded. Among the more unique proceedings here, was the "laying of the corner-stone of an iron liberty-pole in the Fifth Ward," at the corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway, the speech upon which occasion was delivered by the Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING.

The mails by the steamship *City of Washington* reached us yesterday morning. The intelligence, of which we have had a telegraphic abstract, is of minor importance. The London papers are busily discussing the Paper Excise Discussion in the House of Commons, with a concluding shot now and then at the "Right of Search" controversy. From France we learn that the crops are promising; the vintage bidding fair to be the finest of many years. It is intimated in the Paris *Patrie* that France will not unite with England in urging the abolition of the Slave-trade upon Spain. The war in Montenegro affords no novel features.

The arrival of the ship *Eclipse*, from Rio Janeiro May 19, supplies us with our files to a recent day. The news is without importance.

The remains of President MONROE reached Richmond, Va., at 8½ o'clock on Monday, and were received with the most imposing demonstrations. A procession accompanied the remains to the Hollywood Cemetery, where Gov. WISE delivered an appropriate address, in which he paid a high compliment to New-York patriotism, and made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union. The Seventh Regiment, from this City, attracted great attention.

A shocking double-accident occurred Monday afternoon on the Hudson River Railroad, by which two lives were lost. As the 4 P. M. express train from New-York was passing Sixty-eighth-street, a man named GIDEON W. GIBBEY, who was walking on the track, was hit by the locomotive, thrown several feet into the air, and so fearfully mangled that he died within a few minutes. JOHN MCGRAVEY was on the other track, and was calling to Mr. GIBBEY, cautioning him to get out of the way of the approaching train, when a down-going train suddenly ran against him, mutilating him in a terrible manner, from the effects of which he died in less than half an hour. Inquests will be held upon the bodies to-day.

The conflict in progress at Philadelphia, between the city authorities and the State officials, assumed a new phase on Saturday. The Board of Health having declared the old Police Station in Independence Hall a nuisance, ordered it to be closed. The Mayor ordered the Police to resist the execution of this order. For this act, Mayor HENRY was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of the Health officer; and the case is to be argued on its merits, to settle the question of jurisdiction.

Considerable anxiety has been awakened by the arrival at Quarantine, within the last two or three days, of several vessels from Cuban ports with cases of yellow fever on board in its most virulent form. Two of these—the American ship *Gipsie*, of Bath, bound to Scotland, and the British ship *Saracen*, bound to Liverpool—were obliged to make this port on account of having lost portions of their crews, and the remainder being down with fever so as to be unable to work the ship. The captain of the *Suzanne* (ROBERT BAYSMORE) died on the third day out of Matanzas; two of the crew soon followed him, and five others were taken down with the disease. The ship was brought into this port by the first mate, Mr. WILLIAMSON, and, after landing her crew, she was sent to the lower bay. The ship *Grotto*, Captain DUNLEVY, which sailed from Sagua La Grande on the 25th of June, lost two of her crew shortly after leaving port. The Captain was also taken sick, and, finding he would not be able to continue his voyage, ordered the vessel into New-York. He died yesterday morning, an hour after his ship had been fallen in with by the steam-tug *Huntress*. The wife and two children of Captain DUNLEVY were on board, and were in good health till last evening. They were all landed at Quarantine, and the ship sent below. The ship *Greenland*, also arrived yesterday from Havana, the former Captain (BATES, of Augusta, Me.) having lost his wife and only son by yellow fever. Captain VARNUM, formerly first mate of the bark *Ocean Home*, brought the ship to New-York, and was yesterday landed at Quarantine, very sick. Mr. VARNUM belongs in Brooklyn.

The July term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. The Calendar for the Summer months is a heavy one, there being several cases of murder, homicide, burglary, and the higher order of crimes. Most of these important cases will come before the Recorder in one room, while Judge RUSSELL tries the lesser cases in another. There was no Grand Jury impanneled yesterday. Counsel for WILLIAM MULLIGAN, indicted for an assault on Col. WEBB, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, moved for a postponement of the trial, on the ground of the absence of a material witness. The Assistant District-Attorney earnestly opposed the motion, but Judge RUSSELL decided to take Col. WEBB's testimony *de bene esse*, on Thursday, so as to allow him to leave the City, where the case will go over till September. A young German, who refused to give his name, and was indicted as JOHN DOE, was convicted of an attempt at burglary, and remanded for sentence. JOHN THOMPSON, charged with an assault, was acquitted. WILLIAM LUDGETT was tried for shooting JEREMIAH CROWLY in Chatham-street, but [illegible] that the weapon was discharged by accident. The jury had not agreed at a late hour.

A MR. HENRY LESLIE, residing at No. 192 East Eleventh-street, was standing at the door of his residence on Monday noon, when a desperate young rowdy, named JOHN DONNELLY *alias* Welsh, suddenly ran up the steps and plunged a dirk-knife into his left side. The murderous assault was unprovoked, and the wound is pronounced fatal. DONNELLY was speedily arrested, and it was all the police could do to prevent the incensed crowd from taking him from their hands and lynching him on the spot.

WM. SOHL, a "longshoreman, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from the effects of a stab inflicted on the 3d inst., by a man known by the name of "Peter," as previously reported in the TIMES. "Peter" fled directly after the occurrence, and has not been found by the Police. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Captain DE RIVIERE was arrested at Hoboken on Sunday evening. His examination is set down for Thursday, before Judge ORDEN, at Bergen. Meantime, he continues to reside at the Hotel Napoleon, where he was arrested, and where it is said MRS. BLOUNT and her daughter are concealed.

The General Markets opened rather quietly yesterday,—a large number of merchants not having returned to the City. 800 bales Cotton were sold at steady rates. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in better request. Prices of Flour and Corn closed a shade higher. Java and St. Domingo Coffee attracted considerable attention. Rice was pretty actively inquired for. Sugars were quiet. Pork was in fair demand, at full prices. Lard was improving gradually. Beef was somewhat brisker. Freights favored ship-owners.

Our Relations with Mexico.

The intelligence from Mexico, which we published on Saturday, demonstrates once more the necessity which has long existed for placing our relations with that Republic on a new footing. If she were on the other side of the round world, we might care comparatively little for her vagaries and outrages, though our course in regard to Japan evinces that even the greatest distance does not necessarily relieve us from a due interference in behalf of the rights of commerce, and for the protection of our own citizens. But Mexico is not at the antipodes. She is our nearest neighbor. We cannot build a wall of separation between her territory and our own. We cannot forbid our citizens from pursuing their lawful business within her borders. Our ships must remain at liberty to frequent her ports, and our merchants to dwell at her capital city.

Professing to be a civilized nation, and maintaining with us the forms of diplomatic intercourse, we have a right to insist that she shall observe the public law of the world, and respect the rights appertaining to friendly neighborhood. When she commits an aggression it is our privilege to demand, and her duty to accord redress. She is bound by her necessary obligations to us and to the world at large, to maintain a Government capable of affording protection to strangers, and indemnity for any wrongs which they may suffer at her hands.

These duties Mexico has notoriously and persistently refused to perform. Her successive rulers are but a series of robbers. Her pretended Government is unworthy of the name. Her internal condition is simply a chronic anarchy, and her external relations a mockery and farce.

It needs no argument to show that we cannot long tolerate such a connection with a neighboring power. Measures more lasting and satisfactory than simple indemnity for isolated offences, must be insisted upon. The anomalous intercourse now existing between her and ourselves must be placed upon an entirely different basis.

It is said that the Government at Washington is about to send a special commissioner in place of Mr. FORSYTH, who has closed his legation and quitted the Mexican capital. What such commissioner could effect is not very apparent, for it is probable that ZULOAGA left the country about the same time with the American Minister; and if so, there is no certainty that any government whatever has succeeded him. To accredit a special plenipotentiary to Mexico would therefore, under existing circumstances, seem the quintessence of nonsense. What that torn and helpless country needs, is not an embassy but an Administration. She has no power to raise or sustain herself. No ability to keep faith, to fulfill obligations, or to discharge any function of an independent power. Her condition is one which requires no half-way measures, or mere diplomatic exploits. A bold policy, looking to the advantage of both nations, should be unhesitatingly adopted by our Government.

Political Health-Wardens.

The world has seen instances of learned blacksmiths and poetic shoemakers; men bred as lawyers have before now set a parish on fire by their vivid preaching, and painters have mortified the whole order of inventers by their startling inventions. Still it remains generally true that a man performs the duties of a profession best who has been bred to them. We prefer, in private life, tailors to make clothes for us, cooks to prepare our dinners, parsons to preach to us. But, in the performance of public duties, the rule does not hold at all. For statesmen, we select men of the narrowest notions and the strongest local prejudices. If we have a job of street-cleaning to do, it most naturally is awarded to a confectioner; if a contract for sewerage, we give it not to an Engineer, but to some one who barely knows which end of a sewer should be lowest, and who, of his own knowledge, could not tell an arch from a coal-hole. The consistency with which we adhere to this law of appointing to public places men who know least about their duties, is every where remarkable, but nowhere more so than in the City Inspector's Office. That official holds the most important medical station in the City, yet all the medical lore that has been brought to bear within the office for many years back, might be stuffed into the brains of any nervous old lady, without disqualifying her for the meek and modest performances of the duties of a very poor nurse. Under his control and direction are 22 Health Wardens, whose plainest duties are the supervision of the City with reference to all matters that can affect the public health. Now, the causes of disease are not all patent to political strikers and party hacks. Some of them are open enough, attesting their presence by signs and odors that even idiots recognize, but others, quite as fatal, are concealed from the uneducated, and must be ferreted out by the aid of science and conscientious, sensible research. Such terrible outbreaks of disease as the National Hotel malady of Washington are constantly repeated, on a smaller scale, it is true, among our cellar population, and in the teeming masses of our tenement houses. To indicate what is noxious, to find the exact cause of our startling infant mortality, is a task for which we should hardly suppose good service as an electioneering agent were the best preparation. But who ever heard of a candidate for the Health Warden's berth being rejected because he could not tell small-pox from consumption, or a nuisance-breeding marsh from [illegible] We have never yet known an overseer of the Poor of Health Wardens with reference to their business and probable qualifications. Nine of them may be distinguished sanitary reformers for anything we find on record to the contrary, but the Directory is not honored with even the name of either of the nine. One of the twenty-two the Directory sets down as a clerk, two as watchmen, one as a carpenter, one as formerly a policeman, two as carmen, two as keepers of groceries, one as a reporter, one as an upholsterer, and one as a builder. If, in the performance of their official duties, a chemist should be needed, we presume the carman would be on hand to make the delicate tests and experiments. If a physician's practiced acumen were demanded, there is the carpenter or the grocer ready. Meanwhile the fact is established that the ratio of deaths to population in New-York is about one in 28, while in London it is about one in 40!

THE LOCOMOTIVE DIFFICULTY.—In the absence of a British outrage, it is gratifying to know that we have one of a domestic origin to keep us going through the Summer months. The question of right of search seems to be in a fair way of settlement; the question of bringing the locomotive down below Forty-second-street is not altogether in such a favorable condition. A very tough fight may be anticipated, and a good deal of sympathy will be expended on either side. It is a hard case for all parties interested. Hard for the Railroad Company, hard for the property-holders of Murray Hill, and still harder, it seems to us, for the poor residents on Fourth-avenue, who are threatened with a concession "in the spirit of conciliation" infinitely worse than the present evil. This is none other than to erect a huge depôt at the mouth of the tunnel, extending down the Avenue from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-second-street. Provided this is agreed to, the Railroad Company will withdraw its engines from their present place, and stable them up town, but they claim the right to run them through the tunnel, promising to make the operation agreeable and delightful by erecting new chimneys on Murray Hill of an ornamental pattern.

A locomotive snorting defiance in the centre of a crowded street, and looking like an angry dragon that had just crept out of its hole to take a little human refreshment, is by no means a pleasant spectacle to a nervous temperament, but as a nuisance it is not greater than the inevitable surroundings of a railroad depôt, of the kind contemplated by the Harlem and New-Haven Company. Within a few years Fourth-avenue has become a crowded, busy and prosperous thoroughfare, blighted at its extreme end by the locomotive nuisance, but still extending and lively. It seems to us that the inhabitants on this Avenue, as well as those on Murray Hill, are worthy of some consideration. At present they suffer from the saddest vehicular congestion. Half a dozen times a day the thoroughfare is blocked up with City cars, hacks, stages, express wagons, and every other species of conveyance, the drivers whereof regale themselves in the neighborhood, or hold playful conversation with each other from the box, or pass running criticisms on the foot-passengers. When a train comes in sight the scene waxes furious, and it is not saying too much to affirm that life and limb (if they were of any consideration) are put in imminent jeopardy. Such a troublous state of things is disheartening to the storekeeper and alarming to the private individual. It is miraculous, indeed, that live children are ever seen in that section of the City.

What the Company needs at the present moment is a dépôt of sufficient extent to contain not only its own train, but the various conveyances needed for bearing off its passengers to all parts of the City. Before it lays its hands on two blocks of a public thoroughfare in "a spirit of conciliation," it would be well to inquire if these objects can be accomplished. The mere running of a locomotive through a tunnel, is a matter that might, perhaps, be accommodated, if sufficient room could be obtained for the proper sort of dépôt.

THE PROPOSED NEW STATE ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—We have, heretofore, adverted to the proposed formation of a new State from portions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, adjacent to Lake Superior, and including the mining region. Resolutions favorable to the project have been introduced at different times in the Legislatures of Michigan and Wisconsin, but, we believe, without receiving any decisive action. Recently, however, the people of the section in question have taken hold of the matter. A circular, numerously signed, has been issued, which calls a Convention to assemble at Ontonagon, on the 25th of August, for the purpose of interchanging views and adopting measures conducive to the attainment of the object. It is further proposed in the circular that a Territorial Government be formed to give place, ultimately, to a State organization. But such Territorial Government could manifestly have no legal force or effect until other steps, required by the Constitution of the United States, should first be taken, in order to form a new State, as is the design in this case, from the Territory of other States. The separate consent of the latter, and also the consent of Congress, must be given.

The Ontonagon Convention may be important in the way of ascertaining and embodying popular opinion, and in placing the matter in such shape as to command the regard of Congress and of the States concerned. We are inclined to think that the project will eventually prove successful. The district proposed to be included in the new State is large. It already has a sufficient population, which is rapidly increasing. Besides, it is urged, not without force, that the Lake Superior region is isolated and peculiar, as well in its interests as its locality. It is not probable that any serious objection would be made to the realization of the plan, inasmuch as the balance of power between the North and South has become an obsolete consideration.

RUTLAND CUM PLUM GUT.—The spectacle of a public print, and that print the *Herald*, blubbering over the depravity of the age, is at once imposing and memorable. It can be compared only to the lamentations of a pickpocket who, finding himself in the daguerreotype collection of the "Rogues Gallery," bemoans the progress of art. It was an ancient prejudice to suppose that truth was to be found at the bottom of a well. We know now that it reposes in the solemn depths of Plum Gut. It is reasonable, therefore, to believe that the *Herald* brings the latest tidings from that spot, and proper to hearken to its Jeremiad.

In the matter of the Free-Love Convention at Rutland, to which our sweep-y cotemporary devotes a somewhat tardy but amply piteous editorial, we were the first to anticipate unhappy consequences. It was, in the ordinary course of things, impossible for so much levity, grossness, [illegible] all our anticipations have been realized. The *Herald* moralizes! It does more; it seizes, pinions, goes into convulsions, and in short does everything except speak the truth, which, with its usual precaution, it avoids. It pains us to add that with characteristic ingratitude our afflicted cotemporary forgets to mention that he is indebted to our columns for his moral opportunity. Without the TIMES report there would have been no weeping and gnashing of teeth, and no balmy breathings of watery truth from Plum Gut.

And this reminds us of an anecdote of the notorious Marchioness DE BRINVILLIERS, who, when she was ascending the scaffold, turned to her friend and said that she was afraid she had forgotten to mention in her confessions that she had poisoned her father. It was a trifling omission which she wished to have rectified. The *Herald* also forgets to mention that it did not have a Reporter at Rutland. We correct the omission and therefore account for the lacteal fluid in the fruit of the palm.

TAKING THE PLUM GUT ROUTE AGAIN!—*The Herald is endeavoring to make its readers* believe that the TIMES is an obscene and improper paper,—that it publishes licentious and improper matter. This is disinterested on poor BENNETT's part, we must confess,—for if he should succeed in convincing his own subscribers of that fact he would lose *two-thirds* of them in a week. This is the Plum Gut route to ruin. Yachting has made BENNETT sea-sick and affected his head as well as his digestion. He ought to have a guardian—or at all events plainly printed sailing directions for the conduct of his newspaper. It has lost all its enterprise and nine-tenths of the sagacity by which it used to be characterised. Potosi, Parker Vein and Plum Gut have all been pretty bad mistakes. Poor BENNETT must *luff* or he'll go ashore.

YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE.

Mortality at Sea—Vessels arriving short of hands, and in Distress.

The arrival within a few days past of several vessels from Cuban ports, with their whole crews sick with yellow fever, and of others which have lost a large portion of their number by this disease at sea, has awakened considerable anxiety in the public mind, and has furnished the health officer with fresh arguments for the rigid enforcement of the Quarantine regulations for protecting the health of the port.

The ship *Suzanne*, Captain WILLIAMSON, (late BAYSMORE,) which sailed from Matanzas on the 20th of June, with a cargo of sugars for Greenock, Scotland, put into this port on Monday on account of sickness and death among her crew. Captain ROBERT BAYSMORE, her late commander, died of yellow fever on the third day after leaving port, in lat. 27° 42' N., long. 79° 31' W. On the 3d of July, lat. 39° 1', long. 73° 32', ROBERT NAWZON, cook, of England, and JOHN HARPER, seaman, of Norway, also died. Five others of the crew were taken sick, and being unable to do duty, there were not men enough to work the ship. Accordingly the mate, who succeeded to the command, brought the ship into this port to land his sick and to obtain assistance. His crew were landed at Quarantine, ship-keepers placed on board, and the ship sent at once to the anchorage in the lower bay.

The ship *Grotto*, of Bath Me., late Captain DUNLEVY, which sailed from Sagua la Grande on the 25th with a cargo of sugar bound to Liverpool, was also compelled to put into this port on account of the loss of her crew. She was fallen in with on the 5th inst. east of Fire Island, with colors at half-mast, and a signal flying for a pilot. The steamtug *Huntress*, Captain BOGUS, took her in tow, and brought her to Quarantine. Two of the crew had died of yellow fever, and Captain DUNLEVY died an hour after the vessel was fallen in with. The remainder of the crew were down with fever, and the Captain's wife, who, with her two children, was on board, was obliged to divide her attentions between the dying husband and the care of the ship; she was actually at the helm, steering, when spoken by the steamer. The body of Capt. DUNLEVY, with the surviving crew, were landed at Quarantine. The faithful wife and her children have thus far escaped the ravages of disease. Capt. D. belonged to Richmond, Me., and was about 35 years of age. The ship was towed down to the Lower Bay at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning.

The ship *Greenland*, Captain VARNUM, (late Captain BATES,) arrived, yesterday, from Havana. The wife and son of Capt. B. died on board, in the harbor of Havana, on the 21st ult., of yellow fever. Capt. B., also being sick, obtained Captain VARNUM, late mate of the bark *Ocean Home*, to take charge of his ship, and then left for home in the steamer *Cahawba*. The ship was spoken by the *Cahawba* off the Capes of Delaware, when they reported "all right" on board. Upon arrival, however, Capt. VARNUM was very sick with the fever, and yesterday was landed at the hospital, with the rest of the crew. Capt. BATES reports that at the new hospital of Dr. BELOT, in Havana, 178 patients had been received from the 1st to the 21st of June, 20 per cent. of whom had died. They were all from vessels in the harbor, though of different diseases. At the other hospitals the mortality was much greater, probably 30 or 40 per cent. of the whole.

Arrivals from Cienfuegos and other ports on the south side of Cuba report little or no disease, but much rainy weather which must be followed by sickness.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN completed her season here last evening, playing *Lady Macbeth*, one of her greatest impersonations. Every one regrets that the engagement of this talented lady should terminate so abruptly, and as far as the public is concerned, unnecessarily. But Miss CUSHMAN is inexorable, and departs to-day in the *Persia*. During her short career at Niblo's she has proved in the most ample manner that her huge reputation is not a mere newspaper shadow. In physical and mental vigor, in extraordinary grasp of character, Miss CUSHMAN is without a rival. It is a great and serious loss to the American stage that such an artist is permitted to gather her laurels in other lands. There ought to be a law to prevent her doing so.

A dramatic company has been engaged at this house, including the names of BLAKE, BROUGHAM, A. H. DAVENPORT, Miss SHAW, and other favorites. The first performance will take place to night, when the prices will be reduced to the old standard, fifty cents to all parts of the house, without reserved seats of any kind. COLMAN's comedy of the "Heir at Law" will be performed.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE commenced an engagement here on Monday night, appearing in three characteristic pieces. Mr. FLORENCE is an excellent stage Irishman, full of humor, activity and broad fun. Mrs. FLORENCE dances excellently, sings well, and has the usual protean power of appearing in several parts. Both artists are eminently worthy of patronage, and we commend their establishment as the most light and Summery of the season.

Personal.

The *Persia* leaves at 12 o'clock to-day for Liverpool. She has a very full list of passengers, among whom are M. Belly, the French *diplomat*, the Hon. John Van Buren and daughter, Mr. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Leonard W. Jerome, Esq., and his family, the Hon. Wm. A. Fitzhugh, H. J. Raymond, Editor of the TIMES, the Rev. R. S. Cook, &c., &c.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing leaves town to-day for Massachusetts.

From Bermuda.

By the brig *T. M. Mahew*, from Bermuda June 27, we have late papers, but they contain little news of importance. The Government steam yacht *Syren*, Captain SMITH, which brought Lieut. RAMSBOTTOM to New-York with dispatches from the British Admiral to Lord NAPIER, arrived at Hamilton on the 20th ult., having been absent about twelve days. Major SUTCLAIR, R. A., and Mr. JOHN HARRETT were passengers.

The American schooner *Zavalla*, out 46 days from Jamaica, bound to the Spanish Main, had arrived at St. George's short of provisions. She was supplied and sailed on the 21st.

The proceedings in Congress, in relation to the British outrages in the Gulf, occupy a prominent place in the *Bermudian*. The Flag-ship *Indus*, Capt. J. C. G. HAY, with Vice-Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, K. C. B., on board, sailed on Thursday, the 17th of June, for Halifax, N. S. Lady STEWART accompanied the gallant Admiral.

H. M. steam sloop *Devastation*, Com. WAKE, sailed on the 15th ult., for the West Indies.

H. M. brig *Atalanta*, Com. PASLEY, left on the 17th ult., for St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The exports of produce to the June quarter from the Bermudas, were

Potatoes, bbls	28,000
Onions, bs	540,000
Tomatoes, boxes	2,000

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Council relative to Superior City—The Indian Troubles in Washington and Oregon—Synopsis of Treaties with the Different Tribes—New-York Postmasters Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 6.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided the great contest for the title to "Superior City." The claim of DUNCAN, WARMAN, DUNCAN and RAY is rejected, because it is shown that they are Chippewa Indians of mixed blood, and have no right to preempt. The adverse claim of the alleged proprietors of Superior City is also rejected, because it is not shown that these proprietors are occupants of the tract, as required by the preemption laws. Who, then, owns Superior City?

A similar decision is also made against the proprietors of Waverly, in Minnesota. HALEY, the contestant, is allowed to show that his settlement was made in good faith.

CHRISTOPHER H. MOTT, of Mississippi, has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate arrearages of war debts in Washington and Oregon Territories.

THOMAS H. BEARD, Jr., of Pennsylvania, is appointed Census Clerk for Minnesota—salary sixteen hundred dollars.

The news of Colonel STEPTOE's defeat is not doubted by the War Department, and Governor FLOYD awaits in painful anxiety the next arrival from the Pacific. The temporary success of the Indians may embolden them to attack the settlements, and should they do so they have strength enough to drench the country in blood, skilled as they are in the use of the deadly rifles, with which they are well supplied. Should a general slaughter of the people take place, a fearful responsibility will rest upon the United States Senate, before which body treaties with these Indians have been pending for three years, and yet undisposed of. In view of these facts, the following synopsis of these treaties which I have prepared for the TIMES will be found interesting and instructive.

IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Dwarmish and Suquamish Tribes.—A treaty was concluded with these Indians on the 22d January, 1855, by which they ceded to the United States 6,357,760 acres of land, for which they were to receive $150,000 in twenty years; $15,000 for removal; school, physician, smith, carpenter, farmer and shops, for twenty years. They number 942 souls, and reserve for themselves 31,930 acres.

Makah Tribe.—This treaty is dated January 31, 1855, and cedes to the Government 236,320 acres of land, for $30,000, to be paid in twenty years; $3,000 for removal and school, smith, carpenter shops, &c., for twenty years. They number 500 souls.

Skallams, &c.—These Indians signed a treaty on the 26th of January, 1855, by which the United States acquired 2,097,040 acres of land, for which they agreed to pay $60,000, in twenty years; $6,000 for removal, with schools, &c. These Indians number 1,316 souls.

Quaasialth and Quilehutes.—On the 25th January and the 31st July, 1855, a treaty was concluded with these two tribes, by which they ceded to the Government 668,480 acres of land, and were promised, in payment, $27,500, and smith, carpenter, school-teacher, physician and shops, estimated at $100,000 for twenty years. They number 493 souls.

Flatheads, Kootenays, &c.—By this treaty, dated July 16, 1855, the United States acquired 14,720,000 acres of land and agreed to pay therefor $120,000 with school, buildings, books, smith, carpenter, physician, wagon-maker, two farmers, one saw-mill, one flour-mill, and a hospital for twenty years. These tribes number 1,700 souls, and reserve for their own use 1,280,000 acres of land.

IN OREGON.

Des Chutes, Upper and Lower.—The treaty with these Indians is dated June 25, 1855, and cedes 8,110,000 acres of land, for which the Government agreed to pay $180,000, and furnish one saw-mill and miller, one flour-mill and miller, school-house, teacher, smith carpenter, &c. These Indians number 1,770 souls.

IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas.—This treaty is dated June 9, 1855, and cedes 4,012,800 acres of land, for which they were to receive $150,000, and schools, smith, carpenter, &c., &c. They number 1,500 souls, and reserved for their own use 512,000 acres.

Molallas or Molels.—These Indians, by treaty dated Dec. 21, 1855, ceded 702,000 acres, and were to receive $210,000 in mills, shops, &c.

Yakima, Palouse, &c.—This treaty is dated June 9, 1855, and cedes 10,220,000 acres, for which they were promised $200,000, together with schools, mills, shops, &c., &c., estimated at $300,000 more. These tribes number 3,000 souls, and reserve for their own use 780,120.

Nez Percés.—These Indians signed a treaty on the 11th June, 1855, by which they ceded to the United States 15,450,000 acres of land, for which they were to receive $300,000 cash, and schools, shops, &c., &c., for twenty years, estimated at $381,600.

Thus have we the spectacle presented us of the Government treating with Indian tribes numbering 15,817 souls, and acquiring thereby 62,415,280 acres of land, for which they agree to pay in cash arrangements $2,052,000, besides incurring various and sundry heavy expenses for twenty years. This was no child's play, and yet these treaties have all been neglected in the Senate, while the whites settlers have been steadily taking possession of the ceded lands. The Indians do not understand Senatorial delays, and they naturally conclude that the whites are about robbing them of their lands. Hence the recent hostilities, and the apprehension is that there will be another general war with all these tribes combined.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in Utah, writes to the Indian Bureau, that he has made several treaties with tribes who have been in enmity many years. The nation he had visited have always been faithful to the United States, but are in a position to have done, if so disposed, much more harm than the Mormons. The Indian affairs are represented in a very mixed condition. He intends to visit all the tribes from Salt Lake City to Carson Valley.

Agent REDFIELD writes from Fort Pierre, Nebraska Territory, that the Sioux are much excited on account of the Treaty of the United States with the Yanktons. They claim that the lands belong to them, and protest against the Yanktons being paid anything; they are in an irritated and disturbed state of mind, and Mr. REDFIELD could not have transacted any business with them, if it had not been for the presence of the troops; they are insolent and fault-finding, and it may be necessary to chastise them severely. The stipulations of the Laramie Treaty are not observed; nearly all the nations and tribes being at war, and depredating on one another as well as on whites.

Mr. C. H. MOTT, of Mississippi, has been appointed Special Commissioner to Washington and Oregon Territories, under the act of Congress, to examine and report on certain claims previous to their payment, for which conditional appropriations have been made.

The President made the following appointments of Postmasters for the State of New-York to-day:

Albany, J. Calvert Comstock; Batavia, William Seaver; Canandaigua, George M. Chapman; Dansville, Jno. A. Vanderlip; Ithaca, A. S. Johnson; Lockport, Asher Torrence; Leroy, Alanson T. Drake; Little Falls, Horace N. Johnson; Newburg Joseph Casterline, Jr.; Oswego, Alfred B. Getis; Owego, Hiram A. Beebe; Penn Yan, Lewis S. Ayers; Rochester, Nicholas E. Paine; Schenectady, Luke Dodge; Seneca Falls, Josiah T. Miller; Syracuse, Henry J. Sedgwick; Utica, Joseph M. Lyon; West Troy, Patrick Grattan; Waterloo, Samuel Birdsall; Whitehall, Harvey W. Buell.

The State Paper Controversy at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 6.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, held to-day, Justices WRIGHT, GOULD and HOGEBOOM were present. In the case of THURLOW WEED and others, proprietors of the *Evening Journal*, *vs.* CRAVEN, COMSTOCK and others, proprietors of the *Atlas and Argus*, the Court denied the application of the former for an injunction, prohibiting the latter from acting as a State paper. The proprietors of the *Evening Journal* claim that the opinion of the Court is favorable to their construction of the law of 1854, although the decision is against them. They also claim that the opinion of the Court is adverse to the right of State officers to appoint the *Atlas and Argus* a State paper, and declare that th[illegible] *Evening Journal* is still a State paper. The decision [illegible]

Boundaries of Wards on the New Canals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 6.

The Canal tolls for the month of June show a decrease, as compared with last year, of $21,000 18. The increase the present month, up to the 1st of July, over 1857, is $[illegible]

Death of Canal Commissioner [illegible]

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 6.

The Hon. S. S. WHALLON, Canal Commissioner, died this afternoon at Erie. His disease was typhoid fever.

No News of the Telegraph Cable.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Tuesday, July 6—7 P. M.

The wind has been N. E. all day, and the weather very stormy. It has now changed, and is blowing very high from the northwest, and the skies are brightening. Clear weather is expected soon. No news of the Atlantic Cable Fleet.

Railroad Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, July 6.

A collision occurred this morning, between a coal and a freight train on the Delaware and Belaware Railroad, by which both engines and several of the cars were crushed. The conductor and firemen of the freight train were dangerously injured, the engineer of the coal train badly scalded, and several others slightly injured. No one was killed.

Sentence of a Murderer.

CATTARAUGUS, Monday, July 5.

DENNIS SULLIVAN was sentenced by Judge GROVER on Saturday to be hung on the 20th of August, for the murder of JOHN HANNERS at Carrollton in October last. They were both Irish laborers on the Bradford Coal Railroad.

Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 6.

A great cricket match between eighteen Americans and eleven Englishmen was decided to-day in favor of the latter by fourteen runs. All the competitors were picked men.

Accident to the City of Baltimore.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 6.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, after being two days out from New-York, damaged her cog-wheels slightly, when she bore up for this port, and arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening. She will repair and probably proceed to Liverpool on Saturday.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 5.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met on Monday, for the purpose of considering the assessments, and again yesterday afternoon, with Supervisor PURDY in the Chair. The following was submitted, and after the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

THE TAX LEVY FOR 1858—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL TAXES.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom were referred the assessment rolls of the year 1858, respectfully report:

That having given the subject due attention, they find, by reference to the rolls of the several ward and non-residents, that the valuation of the real and personal estate for the year 1858, amounts in the aggregate to [illegible]

The valuation for 1857 was	$[illegible]
The increase of valuation over 1857	$19,694,[illegible]

The amount to be levied for the tax of the year 1858, on the above valuation, as specified in the annexed resolutions is [illegible]

	$8,470,741 21
The tax levy of 1857 was	7,966,[illegible] 33
Increase over levy for 1857	$504,176 79

The objects and purposes for which the sum of eight millions four hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-one cents is to be applied, may be seen by the following statement of the tax levy of 1858:

TAX LEVY OF 1858.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Mails by the City of Washington.

IMPORTANT DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

Seizure of the Thomas Watson.

OUTLINE OF THE NEW INDIA BILL.

The steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PERRY, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23d June, arrived at this port yesterday morning. A telegraphic abstract of her news had already been given. We append additional particulars:

Prior to the departure of the *Hibernia Empire* from Galway, on the 19th, a public dinner was given in honor of the projector of the line, Mr. J. O. LEVER. It was attended by a host of local notorieties. Mr. GRESSAM, Aldermen Unwin et Manchester; Mr. TALBOT, our Consul at Galway, and Mr. PLINY MILES, represented this country. Mr. LEVER being called upon, addressed the company in a complete history of the enterprise. He stated its merits upon the fact of its affording the shortest sea distance to America, at reduced rates, and the most rapid transmission of mails. In regard to the other results of the line, he said, "if the *Indian Empire* did not fulfil the wishes of her owner or of her commander, he hoped the *American Empire* would. She is a fine first-class ship that had never been on the water, and could not, therefore, be mastered." Mr. PLINY MILES, in response to a sentiment in his honor, commented at length on the advantages of the new enterprise. Hoped it might eventually result in the reduction of ocean postage as well as of ocean fares, and prophesied that we should soon see a fortnightly steamer sailing from Galway, laden to the water's edge with freight and passengers.

The Irish Press is frantic in regard to the accident to the *Indian Empire*. They refuse to see anything in the blunder of the two pilots, but the result of design, brought about by the jealousy of the Liverpool shipping interest. Mr. LEVER does not hesitate to entertain this view. The pilots, in the meantime, are committed for trial.

Preparations were being made to welcome the *Agamemnon* on her expected arrival with the end of the Atlantic cable, in Valentia Bay. The calculation was that she would reach there on or about the 26th of June. The principal directors and officials of the Company were proceeding to Valentia, and advices from Ireland state that the Lord Lieutenant would be in attendance on the arrival of the Squadron, for the purpose of inaugurating the line by a Message of Peace, in the name of Her Majesty, to the President of the United States. It was also expected that Prince ALFRED, who was cruising about the coast of Ireland in the Admiralty steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, would join the Squadron engaged in laying the cable.

In London, considerable anxiety is felt amongst the holders of the Company's shares to ascertain the result of the experiment now being tried to establish electrical communication between the Old and the New World. The city article of a contemporary says: "The shares are at about 50 per cent. discount, but in the event of the cable being successfully laid down, an immediate rebound in the value of these securities would of course take place."

The *Paris* correspondent of the *Times*, with reference to Lord MALMESBURY's threat of abandoning Spain, on the question of Cuba, says: "It is stated the French Government has declared to the Spanish Ambassador that France will never abandon Spain on that question." The *Patrie*, commenting on the same subject, attributes Lord MALMESBURY's denunciation of Spain to oratorical excitement. As to France, should the plan of supplying her colonies with free laborers encourage abuses which prove insuperable, she will abandon the system itself with the same frankness with which she had adopted it.

In the House of Lords on the 21st of June the Bishop of Oxford moved for the correspondence between the British Government and the Governor of Hong Kong respecting emigration from Hong Kong and China since 1856. His object was to ascertain whether the principle of emigration had been abused, and whether the unfortunate Chinese, under the cover of free emigration had been induced to leave China for what subsequently proved to be Slavery in its worst form.

The Earl of CARNARVON said the emigration of Coolies to British colonies had been satisfactorily conducted, but he was bound to admit that in reference to foreign possessions the principles of free emigration had been grossly abused. Government had no objection to produce the papers.

Lord BROUGHAM thought it was the duty of Government absolutely and *immediately* to prohibit the system.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House is of opinion that the maintenance of the excise on paper as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic, and that such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with that tax.

Mr. GIBSON advocated his views at some length, and during the debate which ensued, Mr. DISRAELI admitted that this was a tax which at the proper time ought to be extinguished, but said that although he approved of the first part of the resolution he could not at present see how the deficiency which would be created by the repeal of the tax, was to be made up.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL urged Mr. GIBSON to accept the proposition of Mr. DISRAELI and omit the last part of his resolution. Mr. GIBSON assented, and the resolution as amended was passed.

In Committee of Supply a vote of £654,000 for public educational purposes was agreed to. It was stated that over 200,000 children were deriving benefit from these expenditures for education.

On the 22d the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. BULWER LYTTON stated that owing to irregularities in the mail service with Australia, the present contract was to be canceled, and a new one entered into.

The following resolution was moved by Lord HOTHAM, and adopted, after considerable debate.

"That it is contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of the House, that any of its members should bring forward, promote, or advocate in the House any proceeding or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned—for or in consideration of any pecuniary fee or reward."

The Government India bill has been published. It proposes to enact that the Government of India shall be transferred to the Crown; that a Secretary of State shall be appointed for India; that a Council of fifteen shall be formed, seven members being appointed by the Director of the East India Company, and eight nominated by the Crown, and by election by the Council. It is proposed that the Councillors shall hold office during good behavior, shall be incapable of sitting in Parliament, and shall be paid £1,200 per annum each. The Secretary of State may, according to this bill, act in opposition to the majority of the Council, but must record his reasons; and orders now sent by the Secret Committee may be sent by the Secretary of State without communication with the Council. It is proposed that the appointments to writerships shall be filled up as at present by competition, and that the naval and military cadetships shall be filled up by the Council, so that out of seventeen appointments the Secretary of state shall fill two, and the Councillors one each; but that one-fourth of the cadets appointed shall be sons of Indian civil or military servants, and that the artillery and engineer cadetships shall be opened to competition. It is proposed that the conditions of the Indian naval and military services shall be unaltered by the bill, which is to come into operation thirty days after it is passed.

The Society of Friends recently addressed a memorial to the Emperor of the French on the subject of the African Slave-trade. A deputation of that body went to Paris to present it, but they were not able to obtain a personal interview. The document was left in the hands of Count WALEWSKI, and it has just been presented to the Emperor.

The case of Mr. GOUGH, the celebrated temperance lecturer, against Dr. LEES, a Maine liquor law advocate, for libel, came off in the Court of Exchequer on the 21st. The libel complained of was contained in a private letter, and charged Mr. GOUGH with being habituated to the use of narcotic drugs for the purpose of stimulating himself, and also with "being as wicked a man and as rank a hypocrite as breathes in the Queen's dominions." Dr. LEES, it appears, had written under the impression that he had been libelled by Mr. GOUGH. This Mr. GOUGH denied in his evidence in court, Dr. LEES thereupon withdrew his plea of justification, and the case was amicably settled by a consent to a *verdict for the plaintiff*, with five guineas damages.

The London *Morning Star says*: "Rumor says that Mr. DALLAS, the representative of the United States in this country, has expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements of our Government respecting the cruiser question, and it may be expected, we fondly anticipate, that in a short time we shall hear the news that this further Foreign Office difficulty has been satisfactorily settled by the present occupants of Downing-street."

The trial of PETERLOVE the bookseller, for publishing a libel on the Emperor of the French, came on in the Queen's Bench on the 23d of June. The Attorney-General stated in his address, that the jury would not be called upon to try the indictment. The defendant was prepared to state that he never intended by the publication of the work to bring the sovereign, the person of the Emperor, into contempt, and to express his regret that any such misconstruction should have been put upon his publication, and that the publication of the work had ceased. This was announced by the defendant's counsel, and a verdict of not guilty was taken.

The prosecution of TCHOUKAVSKI, on a like charge, was disposed of in the same manner.

The war steamer *Bloodhound* had arrived from the west coast of Africa. On arrival, she was visited by the Commander-in-chief, and an inquiry was held on board on the matter of her being sent home in consequence of her having taken into Sierra Leone the American bark *Thomas Watson*, which vessel was afterwards released, and proceeded to her port of destination. It appears from information obtained, that on the 14th of September last, the *Bloodhound* was riding at anchor in the British water off Quitta, and on the evening of that day, a black man in a state of nudity was observed swimming towards the *Bloodhound*. On being rescued from his perilous situation, the water swarming with sharks, he stated that his name was JOHNSON, a native of Cape Coast Castle, and that being a British subject, he claimed the protection of the British flag. In consequence of the treatment he had been subjected to on board of the *Thomas Watson*; he had shipped as steward, and was smuggled on board without the Governor's permit, and being informed by the cook that the master, Capt. COUZENS, had sold him to a Spanish passenger on board—one of the crew of a slaver taken on the coast and condemned—he (JOHNSON) requested to be taken on shore to get his name entered in the Governor's book, as a guarantee for his safe return to his own country. The Captain would not consent to this, but ill-treated him and put a guard over him to prevent his escape. After being brutally punished for an attempted evasion, he succeeded in reaching the *Bloodhound* as described. Upon this statement being sworn to by JOHNSON, Commander ROSSER, of the *Bloodhound*, attended by one of his officers, proceeded on board of the *Thomas Watson*. The Master was informed of the statement, and a demand was made for wages. Captain COUZENS admitted that JOHNSON was not entered on the books, and ultimately agreed that if Commander ROSSER would send on board the next morning he would pay JOHNSON wages at the rate of $5 a month and not $12 as JOHNSON asserted he agreed for. Accordingly, on going on board next morning, Captain COUZENS informed him that he had consulted with the supercargo and should pay no wages, and demanded that JOHNSON should be returned as a deserter. This Commander ROSSER refused to do, and in consequence of the Captain of the *Thomas Watson* persisting to have JOHNSON returned, Commander ROSSON ordered the ship to be taken to Sierre Leone for the opinion of the Judge Advocate. As the *Thomas Watson* happened to be an American vessel, the Judge Advocate refused to interfere, at the same time saying that had it been a Spanish or Portuguese vessel, he might have acted differently. The ship was then allowed to proceed to her destination. On the representations of the American Consul, the *Bloodhound* was ordered home to be paid off.

Mr. LEVER, the projector of the new line of steamers between Galway and New-York, had been entertained with a public dinner at Galway. Mr. LEVER announced in his speech that his second steamer, the *American Empire*, would soon be completed:—that she was a large first-class ship; and that she was expected to make her passages in less time than they have yet been accomplished.

The American ship *Onward* had arrived at Spithead with military invalids from the Cape of Good Hope.

The rumor continued to be circulated that PELISSIER would soon retire from the mission to London, on the ground that the climate does not agree with his health. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that the interview between the Ambassador and the Duke D'AUMALE, which recently attracted some attention, may have something to do with the statement. MM. WALEWSKI, MOUSTIER and DAGUIN DE L'HUIS, had been named in connection with the succession.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in alluding to the discussion in the House of Lords on the introduction of Africans into French colonies, suggests that the indignation of the English peers would have been more appropriate if directed towards the cruelties committed in the repression of the rebellion in India. The fortunate condition of the negroes in the French Colonies is contrasted with that of the unhappy Irish. The writer denies *in toto* the truth of Lord MALMESBURY's statement.

In regard to the invasion panic, the *Morning Star*, of the 21st, says:

"It is a week since we made the painful announcement that the invasion panic *disease looked* not a little threatening, but we are glad to say that it has almost entirely abated. It was feared that the absurd statement of twelve French war-vessels being on their way to Brest would have heightened the fever, and would have induced a multitude of our fellow-metropolitans to believe that the 16th of June was the day appointed for the French landing in Pevensey Bay; but we have only heard of three or four individuals who gave credit to the rumor and who dreaded the approach of the Waterloo anniversary. The chances now are that the public will not hear any more about the invasion for many months to come."

An accident happened on the 20th ult. to an excursion train which was running from Portsmouth to London. The three last carriages ran off the line at Bishopstoke, causing the death of one passenger and seriously injuring several others.

A fire of a more than ordinarily destructive character raged at Limehouse, London, on Saturday night, the 19th ult., and a part of the following day. By some mysterious means, at present unexplained, the pile-boat manufactory of Messrs. FOSBERY & Co., became ignited, and before the fire could be extinguished, nearly the whole of that vast series of buildings, covering an area of four acres, together with the immense stacks of timber in an adjoining yard, had fallen a prey to the devouring element. Fortunately no lives were lost.

A still more serious conflagration on the 21st ult. broke out at Fresh Wharf, Lower Thomas-street, adjoining London Bridge. By 12 M. the fire was got in hand, but it could not be extinguished until late in the evening. It is said that one house alone had £20,000 worth of silk in the building.

The removal of Temple-Bar is recommended by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

An American, writing to the London *Times*, expresses his satisfaction at the result of the debate on the Right of Search; but regrets that so little practical good had resulted from the recent exercise of the right.

"It," he remarks, "for those thirty cases of search which the Chancellor of the Exchequer says he has collected, he could point to one in which a slaver under an American flag has been detected, it would go far towards satisfying Americans that the British officers had acted upon well-grounded suspicions, and would point out the necessity of our own Government doing something more than it has done to redeem our stars and stripes from the dark disgrace of shielding this most shocking traffic."

The Paris *Patrie* devotes an article to the Anglo-American difficulty, in the course of which it attributes the excitement in the United States to the desire of the Washington authorities to divert public attention from their Kansas blunders and from the pitiful results of the Mormon campaign: "The mania of the Americans," says the *Patrie*, "is to go to war, but they have always indulged in more noise than deeds, and their sword is never more than half drawn. Quarrelsome, but economical, they hesitate before a heavy expenditure, and prefer a satisfactory arrangement to costly laurels. We must, consequently, pay little attention to the noise created on the other side of the Atlantic. The warlike articles which fill the immense columns of the American journals, the vehement speeches, the orders given for the fitting out of fleets, have already been witnessed four or five times, within twenty years, without harming any one; and the Mayor of New-York enjoys a light conscience notwithstanding that a journal denounced him as a traitor for having drunk to the health of Queen VICTORIA at a banquet recently given by the English Consul."

The *Patrie* declares that France has no wish to revive the Slave-trade, and that if the system of free emigration it has adopted leads to abuses, inseparable from that system, it will be abolished altogether. The article, it is remarked, has a semi-official look, and may be taken as an admission that the defence of the case of the *Regina Coli* has fallen to the ground. The *Constitutionnel*, in answer to the observations made by Lord MALMESBURY, in the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, declares that it cannot accept the interpretation put on this case by the English Minister. Then why *not publish such a narrative of facts as* would lead to a satisfactory interpretation at both sides of the Channel? As matters at present stand, it is pretty obvious that, under false and hypocritical motives, France is reviving one of the most odious occupations ever devised by human ingenuity or lust of gain. "It is plain," writes a correspondent, "that her philanthropic system of 'free emigration' is nothing more or less than Slavery disguised under the lightest possible covering. It is obvious that, violating her own solemn engagements, she is returning to practices which the humanity of the country has long since condemned, and meanly trying to cover

The *Constitutionnel* contains an analysis of the "right of search" debate, and reproduces the most violent passages of the speeches made on the subject in the United States Senate. It appears vexed at the indifference with which the British press has received these specimens of transatlantic eloquence, and with a ponderous attempt at irony, congratulates England on her "patience and resignation," on the "advantages she has derived from reading the New Testament," on her "meekness and Christian resignation," &c., &c.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* contradicts the report that the French Government was purchasing horses in Germany for militia service, and adds that the resources of France completely suffice to meet the requirements of cavalry.

An article in *Le Pays* in regard to Austria is supposed to have semi-official sanction. It is extremely denunciatory and unsparing. The correspondent of the *Times*, referring to it, says:

"That a feeling of deep irritation prevails against Austria in high quarters is certain—a feeling which is said to be increased by the sentiments attributed, rightly or wrongly, to Austrian officials. I have just heard that an ex-diplomatist, well acquainted with Italy, is to be charged with a mission to that country by the French Government. What may be the precise object of the mission, is not specified."

Much remark was occasioned by the omission of Baron HUBNER, the Austrian Ambassador, from the list of invitations to Fontainebleau. The slight is said to have been caused by the knowledge that the Baron had secret orders from Vienna not to attend if invited.

The captain of the *Elliot* claims 20,000fr. from the owner of the *Regina Coli*, as damages for having taken the ship out of the possession of the negroes. M. VIAU (the owner) has gone to Paris to investigate the grounds of the claim.

There are some symptoms of improvement in French commercial affairs. The merchants of Marseilles are again speculating, and bankers only wait an opportunity to invest their unemployed capital. The flour and corn markets here show some fluctuation. The results of the silk crop in the Drome was satisfactory. Vines everywhere look magnificent. Wines are generally looking down in the provincial markets. There was no business in brandies. The rape crop was satisfactory.

M. PIETRI, who had been summoned to Paris from Corsica, was expected to resume his former position as Prefect of Police.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the Customs revenue, showing in the first 5 months of 1858 a diminution of receipts compared with the corresponding period in 1857 of over 5,000,000 francs, while compared with 1856 there is an increase of 6,000,000 francs.

Madrid was still suffering from the food crisis, but it is said to be more fictitious than real. Bread had risen one-fourth, while there was abundance of grain in the market.

Considerable uneasiness is said to have been excited in Rome by the important fortifications the French are making at Civita Vecchia.

Some heavy failures are reported in Turin, and it is said that considerable misappropriation of money by certain directors of the Cuneo Railroad Company had been discovered.

It is denied that Piedmont has made any demands upon Naples for indemnification in the *Cagliari* affair.

The Piedmontese Chamber has finished the work annulling all the elections in which even the slightest amount of clerical influence could be discovered. The whole evidence, in justification of these somewhat harsh proceedings, is to be printed.

It is announced that the Pope is going to increase his navy from two corvettes to ten.

A desperate attempt to escape had been made by the prisoners confined at Pallano, and 60 of them succeeded in getting away. Half of them, however, had been recaptured.

It is stated the special Neapolitan *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna had quitted that Court in dudgeon when it was found that Austria would not back up Naples against the demand of England for compensation in the *Cagliari* affair.

A grand public ceremonial took place at St. Petersburg on the 12th of June. The new Cathedral of St. Isaac was consecrated by a solemn religious service, which blended all the magnificence of ecclesiastical and military pomp. The Imperial family and Court were present, and 30,000 troops were under arms.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor was gathering about him every day men belonging to the progressive party; that the Cabinet was impressed with the necessity of approaching Western civilization, and that the next generation will not find any trace of Slavery in Russia. This policy is opposed by the old Russian party, headed by Prince MENSCHIKOFF. The London *Post*, however, remembers that ALEXANDER I. began his career in the same way, but that the early indications of progression were soon obliterated. It therefore places no faith in the present promise of ALEXANDER II.

It is stated that the Turkish authorities were devoting all their energies to the preparation of a fresh expedition against Grahovo, Montenegro, unless the peasants quickly submit. The Turkish force was expected to amount to 12,000 men. The peasants showed themselves less disposed than ever to acknowledge the Turkish authority.

A report was current that the Montenegro question was to be arranged by Commissioners sent there to define the boundaries. In that case Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE, who commands the French ships in the Adriatic, would act for France. Two steam gunboats were to be sent to the Adriatic to facilitate the Admiral's communication with the shore.

A letter from Belgrade of the 11th, in the *Ost Deutsche Post*, says: "Eight men and a corporal of Turkish regulars endeavored this morning to pull down the English flag, but they were dispersed by the Servian Police. As it is possible that the Turkish regulars may renew their attempt, the English Consul-General has applied to the Servian Government for a military force capable of protecting him. Discipline is completely at an end in the fortress, and the soldiers are said to contemplate a revolt; but should it spread to the town a strong resistance will be offered by the citizens."

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, Monday Evening, June 21, 1858.

There has been scarcely any business in the Stock Exchange to-day, and prices have shown great dullness. Consols opened at the closing quotations of Saturday, 95¾@¾, and soon receded to 95⅜@⅝, from which there was no recovery. The market was unaffected by any foreign intelligence, and under ordinary circumstances the weather and the prospects of the harvest should excite confidence. Bank Stock left off at 210@208; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 95¾@⅞; Indian Debentures, 90¼@¾; India Bonds, 17s.@21s. and Exchequer Bills, March, 31s.@35s.; June, 18s.@22s. premium.

Money has been in active demand in the discount market. At the Bank the applications showed a decided increase.

The bullion operations at the Bank to day, were unimportant.

The gold by the *Indemnity* was delivered to-day, and the whole taken for the Continent. The greater part of the other recent Australian supplies will probably follow.

The *Cambria* has arrived with the heavy portion of the Australian mail and £111,686, of which £50,000 is in sovereigns. The *Medway*, from Melbourne, has also brought £38,372, making a total of £150,058. The only gold ship from Australia now known to be out is the *Royal Charter*, which sailed on the 11th of April with 93,732 ounces, or £376,928.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 15c. for money, and 66f. 10c. for the end of the month, showing another decline of an eighth.

According to a circular of M. ARLES DUFOUR, of Lyons, the latest accounts from the silk-growing countries state that in their last stage the worms had suffered greatly from the tropical temperature lately prevalent. The estimates of the crop, therefore, must undergo some deduction. Nevertheless, it was considered certain that, taken altogether, it will be much larger than that of last year. At Lyons the purchases of silk had increased within the past few few days, and prices, which had been declining rapidly, had again become firm.

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₩ ct., 1875	80 to 81	
Do., 7 ₩ cent., 1875	80 to 82	80¾
Do., do., free land., 1860	77 to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	19 to 19 dis.	18½@18¾ds
Michigan Cen. 8 ₩ c., con. '60	82 to 84	
Do., do., 1869	82 to 84	
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	88 to 90	
Do., $102 shares	85 to 90	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ₩ ct. (sinking fund), 1886	22 to 60	
Do., $100 shares	25 to 27	
New-York Central, 6 ₩ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	80 to 82	
Do., 7 ₩ cent., con. 1864	91 to 93	91⅝
Do., $100 shares	76 to 79	
New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 7 ₩ cent., 1883	69 to 71	
Do., $100 shares	15 to 18	
Pennsylvania Con. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₩ cent.	86 to 88 x. c.	
2d mort. 6 ₩ ct. sterling	86 to 87	

Mr. PATTERSON, of Bristol, ship builder, had suspended with heavy liabilities. Assets believed to be good.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 23—P. M.

COTTON—The market has been dull, and although quotations are unchanged, prices are said to be slightly in favor of buyers. The business of the past three days foots up 20,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

In Manchester, trade generally continues dull, at about former rates.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues brilliant for the crops, and the market is inanimate. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour neglected, [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

LOVE WITH AN AXE HANDLE.—The dramatic [illegible] at WOOD'S MINSTRELS, [illegible] performances of the season. Mr. [illegible] is always [illegible] excellent pieces. "The Axe Handle" is a very [illegible] new, and the others are [illegible] with magnificence.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Again we find this flourishing theatre the only one open on the east side of the City, and probably after the present week will be the only one open in town. To night Miss MARIE HARROW takes a benefit, and presents a large list of volunteers and a very attractive bill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.—No other sewing machines for family use, ever awarded this, either as rewards the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Very High Perfume, For the Handkerchief.

Bouquet d'Quarzia.
Bouquet d'Quarzia.
Bouquet d'Quarzia.
Bouquet d'Quarzia.
Bouquet d'Quarzia.

Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 493 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists and fancy stores.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strawberries, Gooseberries, Cherries & Berry Cakes preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CASES, which have been used for the past four years by thousands, from Maine to Texas, and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve Diplomas, one Medal and two Premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 218 Front-st., N. Y.—Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Berry's Trichogenous Is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try It. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Vaults and Over Doors. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where they are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

BACKUS—ROGERS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, Dr WM. C. BACKUS, Esq., of Buffalo, to ANNA M., only daughter of the Rev. Peter P. Rogers, of Brooklyn.

DAUBE—TURNER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, at the Parsonage of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. THOS. E. CORBIT, Mr. ADOLPHUS DAUBE to Miss PAULINE TURNER.

DIXON—DEWINDER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, at the Parsonage of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, Mr. ALEXANDER DIXON to Miss MARY J. DEWINDER.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 23, by the Rev. THOS. S. BRADLEY, HENRY H. CARPENTER to LAURA JANE KING, all of this City.

WOLFE—JACKSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 6, by the Rev. Jos. Parker, D. D., the Rev. A. F. WOLFE to LAURA F., daughter of Luther Jackson, all of this City.

LOCK—LANDER.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, by the Rev. F. G. Clark, EDWARD SPERLING LOCK, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and HARRIET A. LANDER, eldest daughter of T. D. Lander, Esq., of this City.

BENJAMIN—BENJAMIN.—At Ringwood, L. I., on Monday, July 5, by the Rev. Mr. Antler, Miss LEONORA, daughter of David Benjamin, Esq., to JOHN F. BENJAMIN, of Islip, L. I.

HOAGLAND—BIGELOW.—In Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 30, by the Rev. Mr. Van Valkenburg, Mr. HUDSON HOAGLAND, of this City, to Miss MATTIE D., daughter of Wm. S. Bigelow, Esq.

DIED.

WATERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 6, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. D. Morgan, Mrs. LYDIA WATERMAN, in the 73d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

MCCOMB.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, Mr. JOHN MCCOMB, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 66 3d av., without further invitation.

JUDSON.—In this City, on Monday, July 5, WILLIAM W. JUDSON, Councilman XVIth District, aged 33 years, 9 months and 5 days.

His friends, and those of the family, also the members of the present and late Boards of Councilmen and Aldermen, are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 167 Monroe st., without further notice. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, JAMES A. MORGAN, late of California, in the 37th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Daniel Morgan, No. 68 West 23d st., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

VAN WINKLE.—In this City, ANNIE, daughter of Dr. E. H. Van Winkle, aged 10 years.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No. 56 9th st., without further invitation.

STANDLEY.—In this City, on Monday, July 5, WILLIAM W. STANDLEY, aged 53 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 West 30th st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Plainfield, N. J., papers please copy.

WEBER.—On Monday, July 5, LIEBY, youngest child of Albertus A. and Elizabeth H. Weeks, aged 4 months and 16 days.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 5, WILLIAM S. S. RUSSELL, Jr., eldest son of William S. R. and Rebecca Russell, aged 6 years, 10 months and 1 day.

His remains were taken to Norwich, Conn.

MORROW.—In Jersey City, on Monday, July 5, JOHN MORROW, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 97 York-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—Drowned, on Monday, July 5, while bathing in the Mohawk, at Frankfort, Herkimer Co., BENJAMIN LOCKWOOD, Jr., son of the Rev. Benjamin and Rebecca Lockwood, in his 20th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 139 South 4th-st., Williamsburg, without further invitation.

HOAGLAND.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, July 6, CORNELIUSON R. HOAGLAND, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church of Flushing, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWLAND.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday morning, July 3, ELIZA HOWLAND, in the 76th year of his age.

ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.

Since the introduction of these now celebrated Cans and Jars, over

HALF A MILLION HAVE BEEN SOLD,

and notwithstanding all sorts of contrivances for the accomplishment of the same object, most of which were little less than frauds upon housekeepers, have been offered to the public, the *simplicity* of ARTHUR'S, the *ease with which they are managed*, and the *certainty of result*, have made them the favorite Cans and Jars everywhere; and now, in

THE FOURTH YEAR

since their introduction, their reputation stands, by general acknowledgment, far above any other can or jar in the market. In proof of this, we quote, from almost innumerable testimonials, this one from the

EDITOR OF THE LADY'S BOOK,

in the number for July, 1858. He says:

"These celebrated Cans and Jars, the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other cans and jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails. *For two seasons we have said, use no other, and we repeat the advice.*"

ALL PREPARED FOR SEALING.

They have a channel around the mouth, on the outside, *filled with cement when sold*, and all ready for sealing. You have, after filling your vessel with hot fruit, only to heat our lid, and press it into the cement, when the work is done. Is directions are followed carefully, success is always certain.

PATENT STAMP.

☞ Take notice, that Arthur's Cans and Jars all bear the Patent Stamp. On the Tin Cans you will find it impressed in the metal; on the Earthenware Jars, in an oval on the bottom; and in raised letters on the sides of the Glass Jars.

SIZES AND MATERIAL.

TIN CANS—Pint, quart, half gal. and gal. } The Cans & Jars
FIRE-PROOF STONEWARE (CAMS-COL.) JARS } (except glass)
—Pint, quart and half-gallon. } NEST.
QUEENSWARE—Pint, quart and half-gal. } to secure econo-
GLASS—Pint, quart and half-gallon. } my in freight.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS

are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,

Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

Also, manufacturers, under the patent for the United States, of the "OLD-DOMINION" COFFEE-POT.

Trade supplied, at manufacturers' prices, by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York; CHAS. BURNHAM, Springfield, Mass; JOSEPH R. REEN, corner of 5th and Smith sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PURE WATER.
DIAPHRAGM FILTER.

Awarded two gold and three silver medals.
Renders turbid water clear as crystal.
Price Three Dollars.
Sent to any part of the City on trial.
Sent to any part of the United States without additional charge.
Office No. 341 4th st., one door from Broadway.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES.

Two dozen fine gold English Patent Levers and Swiss Detached Levers, which have been worn, will be sold at *great* bargains, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Green wich-st.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE AND physical restorative, even after years of dissipation or disease. Debility, mental or physical, rheumatism, delirium tremens vertigo, impotency, and all nervous affections vanish before it. $1 per bottle, $9 per dozen, forwarded to any address. JOHN FYNE & CO., Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.

THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
WILL BE READY
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, and of superior quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.

OUR STANDARD of silver is.....900-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is.....925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is.....896-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 40 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 29 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, guarantee the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, to be invariable.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. G. PRADDOCK
Has removed his manufactory ..... 16 Maiden-lane to No. 402 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—
SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., 840-925 parts pure; warranted first quality, $1 for each.
DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS,
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
Manufactory on the premises.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Represented by DAVID BARR.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 108 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and numbered
NOS. 113 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS $1,000,000.
LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES on ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
FLINT FREEMAN, Actuary.

HOMESTEAD INSURANCE COMPANY.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office No. 17 Nassau-st.
A. V. STOUT,
WILLIAM CHAUNCEY,
ALVIN HIGGINS,
WILLIAM BURD,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
HENRY HALL,
J. A. H. HARRISON,
Commissioners.

THE MASSACRE.
Ho! ho!
Down they go!
Bugs by scores,
(Awful brave)
Reaching me,
At my bread crust cave,
Flies blind mice,
Insects on plants,
Hopping fleas,
Hold back your claws,
Hungry mouse,
That's not on shelves,
Rats and mice,
Musquitoes, flies,
All go down,
Black, green or brown,
Before the Powder and the Fly.
By LYON warranted to kill.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS for the speedy, certain and safe destruction of bed bugs, roaches, croton bugs, ants, moths, flies, musquitoes, plant lice &c., &c., No. 424 Broadway.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMONS.
Now in press, and shortly will appear,
in a neat pamphlet, octavo size,
TWO OF THE LAST SERMONS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER,
WITH A PORTRAIT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR EVERY FAMILY LIBRARY.

IRVING'S WORKS,
INCLUDING
THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON;
ALSO
ASTORIA, ATTACK, TRAVELS,
Are published by
G. P. PUTNAM, NO. 155 BROADWAY,
(OPPOSITE THE PARK,)
AMERICAN LITERARY AGENCY
FOR
Furnishing Books and Private Libraries.
Reasonable terms.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as above. Address A. B. C., Tribune office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1, wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches, French and music. Address A. B. C., Tribune office.

PALATIAL HOUSE, NO. 1 BOND-ST. Elegantly furnished, with all the modern improvements, to be rented for the season. Apply on the premises.

A PRIME SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without board, suitable for gentlemen and wife. Apply at No. 33 East 32d-st. Terms moderate.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHAR-ine-st., Brooklyn.—Furnished rooms, with board for single gentlemen and Gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PRO-perty for sale.—The tenantry and machine shop, situate on the St. Louis levee, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns and machinery for selling, finishing and repairing steam engines, and is doing a profitable business. Terms easy. Inquire of JOHN H. BRIGGS, No. 36 Malden-lane, or D. C. BRIGGS, No. 41 Park-row.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

ASK YOUR GROCER

For the Wall-street Yeast Cakes, and you will be sure to get those that are made of pure hops and not of a substitute for the same. You can have no trouble to obtain them at any store. Manufactory No. 3 Wall-st.

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—MYAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 300 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for orders filled except at vessel and always ready:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11 cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 6½ to 8 cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Mess Pork from 9 to 10 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 9½ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VANDERBURGH'S BONELESS CODFISH, in 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves at 4 and 6 P. M. Thursday at 4 P. M. Leaves Arcota at 4 and 6 P. M. Thursday at 4 P. M. Leaves at 4 and 6 P. M. Thursday at 4 P. M. Leaves at 4 and 6 P. M. Thursday at 4 P. M. Leaves

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAIR TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM!
BY
WORN BY KINGS OF THE EMPERORS.

WHAT! WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself* granted for all our coiffure. Besides, although the rose may bloom over so glorious in the growing cheek, the eye be bright as the star of love, the mouth be those of pearls, and the form as the fairy, if the hair be scanty, startled and shriveled, harsh to caressing, or the hair be scanty, nature will send dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will send dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will send dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Banks of the Second Exchange—July 6.

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Clearings.
Bank of New-York	2,000,000	3,987,000	1,061,000	1,961,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Union	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
America	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
City	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chemical	300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Merchants' Exchange	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Gallatin	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Butchers' & Drovers'	300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mechanics' & Traders'	600,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Greenwich	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Leather Manufacturers'	600,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Seventh Ward	300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
State of New-York	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
American Exchange	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Commerce	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pacific	422,700	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Republic	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chatham	450,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
People's	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
North America	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Hanover	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Irving	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Metropolitan	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Citizens'	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nassau	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Market	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
St. Nicholas	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shoe and Leather	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corn Exchange	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Continental	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commonwealth	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oriental	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Marine	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pacific	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bowery	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fulton	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Atlantic	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Importers' & Traders'	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Park	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
East River	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fourth	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Central	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Second	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ninth	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
First	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Third	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	53,777,000	82,133,900	31,119,900	29,119,900	82,133,900	31,119,900

Bonds of the Second Exchange—July 6.

BONDS.	Amount.	Rate.	Interest.	Matured.	Bid.	Asked.
Reading RR. 1st mtge.	$1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1870	103	103½
Reading RR. 2d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1873	103	103½
Reading RR. 3d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1883	103	103½
Reading RR. 4th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1888	103	103½
Reading RR. 5th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1893	103	103½
Reading RR. 6th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1898	103	103½
Reading RR. 7th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1903	103	103½
Reading RR. 8th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1908	103	103½
Reading RR. 9th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1913	103	103½
Reading RR. 10th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1918	103	103½
Reading RR. 11th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1923	103	103½
Reading RR. 12th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1928	103	103½
Reading RR. 13th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1933	103	103½
Reading RR. 14th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1938	103	103½
Reading RR. 15th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1943	103	103½
Reading RR. 16th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1948	103	103½
Reading RR. 17th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1953	103	103½
Reading RR. 18th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1958	103	103½
Reading RR. 19th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1963	103	103½
Reading RR. 20th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1968	103	103½
Reading RR. 21st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1973	103	103½
Reading RR. 22d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1978	103	103½
Reading RR. 23d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1983	103	103½
Reading RR. 24th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1988	103	103½
Reading RR. 25th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1993	103	103½
Reading RR. 26th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	1998	103	103½
Reading RR. 27th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2003	103	103½
Reading RR. 28th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2008	103	103½
Reading RR. 29th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2013	103	103½
Reading RR. 30th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2018	103	103½
Reading RR. 31st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2023	103	103½
Reading RR. 32d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2028	103	103½
Reading RR. 33d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2033	103	103½
Reading RR. 34th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2038	103	103½
Reading RR. 35th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2043	103	103½
Reading RR. 36th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2048	103	103½
Reading RR. 37th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2053	103	103½
Reading RR. 38th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2058	103	103½
Reading RR. 39th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2063	103	103½
Reading RR. 40th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2068	103	103½
Reading RR. 41st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2073	103	103½
Reading RR. 42d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2078	103	103½
Reading RR. 43d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2083	103	103½
Reading RR. 44th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2088	103	103½
Reading RR. 45th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2093	103	103½
Reading RR. 46th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2098	103	103½
Reading RR. 47th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2103	103	103½
Reading RR. 48th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2108	103	103½
Reading RR. 49th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2113	103	103½
Reading RR. 50th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2118	103	103½
Reading RR. 51st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2123	103	103½
Reading RR. 52d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2128	103	103½
Reading RR. 53d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2133	103	103½
Reading RR. 54th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2138	103	103½
Reading RR. 55th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2143	103	103½
Reading RR. 56th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2148	103	103½
Reading RR. 57th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2153	103	103½
Reading RR. 58th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2158	103	103½
Reading RR. 59th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2163	103	103½
Reading RR. 60th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2168	103	103½
Reading RR. 61st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2173	103	103½
Reading RR. 62d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2178	103	103½
Reading RR. 63d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2183	103	103½
Reading RR. 64th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2188	103	103½
Reading RR. 65th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2193	103	103½
Reading RR. 66th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2198	103	103½
Reading RR. 67th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2203	103	103½
Reading RR. 68th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2208	103	103½
Reading RR. 69th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2213	103	103½
Reading RR. 70th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2218	103	103½
Reading RR. 71st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2223	103	103½
Reading RR. 72d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2228	103	103½
Reading RR. 73d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2233	103	103½
Reading RR. 74th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2238	103	103½
Reading RR. 75th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2243	103	103½
Reading RR. 76th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2248	103	103½
Reading RR. 77th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2253	103	103½
Reading RR. 78th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2258	103	103½
Reading RR. 79th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2263	103	103½
Reading RR. 80th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2268	103	103½
Reading RR. 81st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2273	103	103½
Reading RR. 82d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2278	103	103½
Reading RR. 83d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2283	103	103½
Reading RR. 84th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2288	103	103½
Reading RR. 85th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2293	103	103½
Reading RR. 86th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2298	103	103½
Reading RR. 87th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2303	103	103½
Reading RR. 88th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2308	103	103½
Reading RR. 89th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2313	103	103½
Reading RR. 90th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2318	103	103½
Reading RR. 91st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2323	103	103½
Reading RR. 92d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2328	103	103½
Reading RR. 93d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2333	103	103½
Reading RR. 94th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2338	103	103½
Reading RR. 95th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2343	103	103½
Reading RR. 96th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2348	103	103½
Reading RR. 97th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2353	103	103½
Reading RR. 98th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2358	103	103½
Reading RR. 99th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2363	103	103½
Reading RR. 100th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2368	103	103½
Reading RR. 101st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2373	103	103½
Reading RR. 102d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2378	103	103½
Reading RR. 103d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2383	103	103½
Reading RR. 104th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2388	103	103½
Reading RR. 105th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2393	103	103½
Reading RR. 106th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2398	103	103½
Reading RR. 107th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2403	103	103½
Reading RR. 108th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2408	103	103½
Reading RR. 109th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2413	103	103½
Reading RR. 110th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2418	103	103½
Reading RR. 111th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2423	103	103½
Reading RR. 112th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2428	103	103½
Reading RR. 113th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2433	103	103½
Reading RR. 114th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2438	103	103½
Reading RR. 115th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2443	103	103½
Reading RR. 116th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2448	103	103½
Reading RR. 117th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2453	103	103½
Reading RR. 118th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2458	103	103½
Reading RR. 119th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2463	103	103½
Reading RR. 120th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2468	103	103½
Reading RR. 121st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2473	103	103½
Reading RR. 122d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2478	103	103½
Reading RR. 123d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2483	103	103½
Reading RR. 124th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2488	103	103½
Reading RR. 125th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2493	103	103½
Reading RR. 126th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2498	103	103½
Reading RR. 127th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2503	103	103½
Reading RR. 128th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2508	103	103½
Reading RR. 129th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2513	103	103½
Reading RR. 130th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2518	103	103½
Reading RR. 131st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2523	103	103½
Reading RR. 132d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2528	103	103½
Reading RR. 133d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2533	103	103½
Reading RR. 134th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2538	103	103½
Reading RR. 135th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2543	103	103½
Reading RR. 136th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2548	103	103½
Reading RR. 137th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2553	103	103½
Reading RR. 138th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2558	103	103½
Reading RR. 139th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2563	103	103½
Reading RR. 140th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2568	103	103½
Reading RR. 141st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2573	103	103½
Reading RR. 142d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2578	103	103½
Reading RR. 143d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2583	103	103½
Reading RR. 144th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2588	103	103½
Reading RR. 145th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2593	103	103½
Reading RR. 146th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2598	103	103½
Reading RR. 147th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2603	103	103½
Reading RR. 148th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2608	103	103½
Reading RR. 149th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2613	103	103½
Reading RR. 150th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2618	103	103½
Reading RR. 151st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2623	103	103½
Reading RR. 152d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2628	103	103½
Reading RR. 153d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2633	103	103½
Reading RR. 154th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2638	103	103½
Reading RR. 155th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2643	103	103½
Reading RR. 156th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2648	103	103½
Reading RR. 157th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2653	103	103½
Reading RR. 158th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2658	103	103½
Reading RR. 159th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2663	103	103½
Reading RR. 160th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2668	103	103½
Reading RR. 161st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2673	103	103½
Reading RR. 162d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2678	103	103½
Reading RR. 163d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2683	103	103½
Reading RR. 164th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2688	103	103½
Reading RR. 165th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2693	103	103½
Reading RR. 166th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2698	103	103½
Reading RR. 167th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2703	103	103½
Reading RR. 168th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2708	103	103½
Reading RR. 169th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2713	103	103½
Reading RR. 170th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2718	103	103½
Reading RR. 171st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2723	103	103½
Reading RR. 172d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2728	103	103½
Reading RR. 173d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2733	103	103½
Reading RR. 174th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2738	103	103½
Reading RR. 175th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2743	103	103½
Reading RR. 176th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2748	103	103½
Reading RR. 177th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2753	103	103½
Reading RR. 178th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2758	103	103½
Reading RR. 179th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2763	103	103½
Reading RR. 180th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2768	103	103½
Reading RR. 181st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2773	103	103½
Reading RR. 182d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2778	103	103½
Reading RR. 183d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2783	103	103½
Reading RR. 184th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2788	103	103½
Reading RR. 185th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2793	103	103½
Reading RR. 186th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2798	103	103½
Reading RR. 187th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2803	103	103½
Reading RR. 188th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2808	103	103½
Reading RR. 189th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2813	103	103½
Reading RR. 190th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2818	103	103½
Reading RR. 191st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2823	103	103½
Reading RR. 192d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2828	103	103½
Reading RR. 193d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2833	103	103½
Reading RR. 194th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2838	103	103½
Reading RR. 195th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2843	103	103½
Reading RR. 196th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2848	103	103½
Reading RR. 197th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2853	103	103½
Reading RR. 198th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2858	103	103½
Reading RR. 199th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2863	103	103½
Reading RR. 200th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2868	103	103½
Reading RR. 201st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2873	103	103½
Reading RR. 202d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2878	103	103½
Reading RR. 203d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2883	103	103½
Reading RR. 204th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2888	103	103½
Reading RR. 205th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2893	103	103½
Reading RR. 206th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2898	103	103½
Reading RR. 207th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2903	103	103½
Reading RR. 208th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2908	103	103½
Reading RR. 209th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2913	103	103½
Reading RR. 210th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2918	103	103½
Reading RR. 211th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2923	103	103½
Reading RR. 212th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2928	103	103½
Reading RR. 213th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2933	103	103½
Reading RR. 214th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2938	103	103½
Reading RR. 215th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2943	103	103½
Reading RR. 216th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2948	103	103½
Reading RR. 217th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2953	103	103½
Reading RR. 218th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2958	103	103½
Reading RR. 219th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2963	103	103½
Reading RR. 220th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2968	103	103½
Reading RR. 221st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2973	103	103½
Reading RR. 222d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2978	103	103½
Reading RR. 223d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2983	103	103½
Reading RR. 224th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2988	103	103½
Reading RR. 225th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2993	103	103½
Reading RR. 226th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	2998	103	103½
Reading RR. 227th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3003	103	103½
Reading RR. 228th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3008	103	103½
Reading RR. 229th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3013	103	103½
Reading RR. 230th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3018	103	103½
Reading RR. 231st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3023	103	103½
Reading RR. 232d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3028	103	103½
Reading RR. 233d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3033	103	103½
Reading RR. 234th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3038	103	103½
Reading RR. 235th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3043	103	103½
Reading RR. 236th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3048	103	103½
Reading RR. 237th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3053	103	103½
Reading RR. 238th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3058	103	103½
Reading RR. 239th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3063	103	103½
Reading RR. 240th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3068	103	103½
Reading RR. 241st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3073	103	103½
Reading RR. 242d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3078	103	103½
Reading RR. 243d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3083	103	103½
Reading RR. 244th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3088	103	103½
Reading RR. 245th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3093	103	103½
Reading RR. 246th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3098	103	103½
Reading RR. 247th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3103	103	103½
Reading RR. 248th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3108	103	103½
Reading RR. 249th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3113	103	103½
Reading RR. 250th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3118	103	103½
Reading RR. 251st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3123	103	103½
Reading RR. 252d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3128	103	103½
Reading RR. 253d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3133	103	103½
Reading RR. 254th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3138	103	103½
Reading RR. 255th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3143	103	103½
Reading RR. 256th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3148	103	103½
Reading RR. 257th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3153	103	103½
Reading RR. 258th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3158	103	103½
Reading RR. 259th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3163	103	103½
Reading RR. 260th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3168	103	103½
Reading RR. 261st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3173	103	103½
Reading RR. 262d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3178	103	103½
Reading RR. 263d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3183	103	103½
Reading RR. 264th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3188	103	103½
Reading RR. 265th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3193	103	103½
Reading RR. 266th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3198	103	103½
Reading RR. 267th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3203	103	103½
Reading RR. 268th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3208	103	103½
Reading RR. 269th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3213	103	103½
Reading RR. 270th mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3218	103	103½
Reading RR. 271st mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3223	103	103½
Reading RR. 272d mtge.	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	3228	103	103½
Reading RR. 273d m